THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1864. NO. 22.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Rosecrans pronounces the statement that he is in trouble a falsehood.

The North Overland Expedition of Captain Fiske has been heard from. They had arrived at Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory, and on the 22d inst. pushed on for Yellow Stone.

One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, two assistant surgeons, fourteen captains, and twenty-one lieutenants were convicted by court martial last week, and dismissed the service.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the past two days amount to $1,137,000.

The yellow fever is raging along the Florida and South Carolina coast.

The blockade-runner recently destroyed off New Inlet was the Lynx, owned by John Frazier & Co., of Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of two hundred bales of cotton and $50,000 in gold, belonging to the rebel Government. The Wilmington (N. C.) papers speak highly of the efficiency of the blockade.

Gen. Banks and staff arrived in Washington yesterday. It is still rumored he will be appointed to a more important position than the Department of the Gulf.

South America advices state that the Congress of Peru has resolved to demand of Spain the restoration of Chincha Islands, and that Spain shall salute the flag of the Republic. A speak of war is visible.

The Emperor Maximilian is about to share the fate of his predecessors on the Mexican throne. During his absence from the city of Mexico, Miramon, an officer of the Empire, backed by the clergy, declared against Maximilian, and has issued an appeal to the people to drive the invader forth. Monterey has also been captured by the liberals, and Cortinas has again whipped the French, who were enabled to retreat to Bagdad through the friendly intervention of their rebel allies in Texas.

Heavy storms have prevented any military operations in the Army of the Potomac for the past three days. An important rumor was afloat at City Point, that Sherman had arrived within co-operating distance of Grant, and that a portion of his cavalry had actually made a junction with Grant's advance. The report could not be traced to any reliable source, and is not probably true.

On the north side of the James River there has been no fighting since the rebels made the unsuccessful effort to retake Chapin's Farm position. The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps are actively engaged in throwing up breastworks and strengthening their position, which is now well nigh impregnable, and affords important advantage ground for the next move forward. All of our men wounded in the engagement at Chapin's Farm have been removed from the field and placed in hospitals. The total loss in all the late engagements is between three and four thousand.

The guerrillas are very quiet in Fairfax county at present. Not one has been heard of during the past ten days. They are principally engaged in operating at present in Sheridan's rear.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, from Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to the effect that the blockade runner which was chased aground off New Inlet, on the night of the 25th of September, and destroyed by the United States steamers Howguah and Governor Buckingham, was the Lynx, owned by John Frazier & Co., of Wilmington. She crossed New Inlet bar on the night of the 19th of September, and put to sea with a cargo consisting of over six hundred bales of cotton and fifty thousand dollars in gold belonging to the Rebel Government. The Howguah in chasing the Lynx sustained a cross fire from Fort Fisher and the shore batteries, and lost one man killed and four wounded.

Admiral Lee also reports to the Department the destruction of the blockade runner Night Hawk on the 29th of September by the steamer Niphon. The Night Hawk was discovered coming out of New Inlet, when the Niphon gave chase and run her aground on Federal Shoals, where she was destroyed by fire, it being impossible to haul her off. The captain, officers and part of the crew of the Night Hawk, twenty-three in all, were taken prisoners.

Admiral Lee also forwards the Department several Wilmington papers, which speak highly of the efficiency of the blockade at that point. Alluding to the loss of the blockade runner Advance, the Fayetteville *North Carolinian* says that the Advance has done noble service for North Carolina soldiers, and has paid herself twenty times.

General Wilson, appointed Chief of Cavalry under General Sheridan, has arrived here to-night. It is said Banks is only on leave of absence, but it is doubtless if he returns to the Department of the Gulf, for rumor persists in assigning him to r much more important position.

Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

HE DENIES BEING IN TROUBLE.

Large Train Destroyed by the Rebels.

Rebel Movements in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.

The following reply to a statement in the N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondence, telegraphed from New York Monday, is sent by request of Gen. Rosecrans:

To Agent Associate Press, St Louis: The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says Gen. Rosecrans is in some trouble. Gen. Rosecrans pronounces this a falsehood of the same sinister character as those which were sent broadcast through the country on his removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. Having seen the effect of these slanders remaining uncontradicted, he owes it to himself to meet this promptly. (Signed)

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

A train of 23 cars and 2 locomotives was captured by the rebels at Miller's Landing, Pacific Railroad, on Monday, and taken West with them. Gasconade bridge was burned and the train ran into the river. One car contained 800 short rifles, which the rebels took. A considerable force was seen in Washington county yesterday morning. Another body of rebels, supposed to be 800 strong, crossed the Missouri river below Merlan yesterday. No information of Price's movements was received to day.

New York Financial Matters.

GRADUAL DECLINE IN STOCKS,

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Gold opened at 189, and after selling at 191, closed at 190¾. Exchange moderately active, at 108¾@109¼ for specie. The loan market was rather more active, supply abundant, and the accumulation of capital seeking temporary investment still on the increase. The receipts for part subscriptions to the ten-forty and seven-thirty loans continued constant, ranging from half a million to a million of dollars. The stock market opened heavy and closed strong. There is an increasing disposition among capitalists to buy at current prices, dividend paying stocks, which are regarded as being far below the present and prospective value of securities. Before the Board gold was quoted at 189¼@189¾. Erie, 80¼@80¾; Hudson, 108½; Reading, 115; Michigan Southern, 80½; Illinois Central scrip, 111½; North Western preferred, 67; R. Island, 86¼; Cumberland, 48, and Quicksilver, 78.

Transactions unusually large on Railroad stocks, a large amount of shares having been sent here for realization from Western cities. Government stocks dull and weak; Sixes 1881 opened at 105½ and closed at 104¾. The closing price of yesterday's five-twenties fell ⅝; 10-40's, ½; Certificates ⅛, opening at 91½ and closing at 94¾.

Mining Stocks were most depressed of any Stocks on the list. Under forced sales Cumberland opened at 48, and sold down to 41¼, a fall of 13⅝ from yesterday's closing price. Quicksilver, under large sales, declined 9, and Mariposa 2½. Copake Iron declined 1, and Pacific Mail fell 5. In Railroad Shares the heaviest decline was in Michigan Southern, a lot of 7,200 shares being sold at 57, a decline of 4½.

Money market steady, and abundant supply. Money on call 7 per cent. Without any special business for discounts, rates remain unchanged. Little paper offering. Foreign Exchange quiet; rates nominally the same as yesterday, viz: Bankers' sterling 109 for long dates, and Francs 5-10@5-15.

After the first board under rumors of disaster to General Grant, the Stock market improved some, stocks that were strongest at the board improving 2@2½c. on 'Change to-day.

Flour dull and heavy and 10@20c. lower. Wheat less active at 3@5c. lower. Corn heavy at 4@5c. lower. Oats heavy at 3@4c. lower. Pork lower and opening more active and firmer at close. Beef quiet and heavy. Lard decidedly lower and heavy.

On the 24th of September Five-twenties were quoted in London at 69. Amsterdam at 45.

The Persia, for Liverpool took out to-day $93,078 in specie. The Costa Rica from Aspinwall brings $196,752 in specie. Gold closed at Evening Board, 191¼; after board, 192½.

Allen Robbins, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Chicago, died at the Briggs House on Monday.

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

GRANT'S ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

No Change in the Situation.

Sheridan Reported to be in Co-Operating Distance of Grant.

Rumored Junction of his Cavalry with Grant's Advance.

ALL QUIET NORTH OF THE JAMES.

Our Position there almost Impregnable.

Important Vantage Ground for Next Move.

Our Wounded all Removed to Hospitals.

Two Blockade Runners Destroyed.

Efficiency of Wilmington Blockade.

Gen. Banks and Staff in Washington

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 5.

The advices from the front are not what are generally anticipated. Passengers who came up to-day state that heavy storms have prevented any military operations for the past three days. The situation, therefore, remains unchanged. There was a rumor afloat at City Point, which appeared to be upon the lips of every one, that Sheridan had arrived within co-operating distance of Grant, and that a portion of his cavalry had actually made a junction with Grant's advance. The report could not be traced to any reliable source, and is not probably true.

On the north side of the James River there has been no fighting since the rebels made the unsuccessful effort to retake Chapin's Farm position. The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps are actively engaged in throwing up breastworks and strengthening their position, which is now well nigh impregnable, and affords important advantage ground for the next move forward. All of our men wounded in the engagement at Chapin's Farm have been removed from the field and placed in hospitals. The total loss in all the late engagements is between three and four thousand.

The guerrillas are very quiet in Fairfax county at present. Not one has been heard of during the past ten days. They are principally engaged in operating at present in Sheridan's rear.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, from Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to the effect that the blockade runner which was chased aground off New Inlet, on the night of the 25th of September, and destroyed by the United States steamers Howguah and Governor Buckingham, was the Lynx, owned by John Frazier & Co., of Wilmington. She crossed New Inlet bar on the night of the 19th of September, and put to sea with a cargo consisting of over six hundred bales of cotton and fifty thousand dollars in gold belonging to the Rebel Government. The Howguah in chasing the Lynx sustained a cross fire from Fort Fisher and the shore batteries, and lost one man killed and four wounded.

Admiral Lee also reports to the Department the destruction of the blockade runner Night Hawk on the 29th of September by the steamer Niphon. The Night Hawk was discovered coming out of New Inlet, when the Niphon gave chase and run her aground on Federal Shoals, where she was destroyed by fire, it being impossible to haul her off. The captain, officers and part of the crew of the Night Hawk, twenty-three in all, were taken prisoners.

Admiral Lee also forwards the Department several Wilmington papers, which speak highly of the efficiency of the blockade at that point. Alluding to the loss of the blockade runner Advance, the Fayetteville *North Carolinian* says that the Advance has done noble service for North Carolina soldiers, and has paid herself twenty times.

General Wilson, appointed Chief of Cavalry under General Sheridan, has arrived here to-night. It is said Banks is only on leave of absence, but it is doubtless if he returns to the Department of the Gulf, for rumor persists in assigning him to r much more important position.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Army of the Potomac.

Rebel Activity about Richmond.

DESPERATE MANŒUVRE OF LEE.

POSITIONS OF OUR TROOPS.

The Danville Road the Only Rebel Hope

Our Gains and Losses in the Move.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The *Herald's* special dated Martinsburg, 3d, says: Once more this place is assuming the liveliness it was wont to possess. The stores are opened publicly, the buildings are occupied for military purposes and cars run through from Baltimore to Wheeling.

The *Herald's* Tenth Corps correspondent of the second says: To-night whistling locomotives and rumbling cars are distinctly heard both in front and towards Richmond. They are moving troops by rail one way or the other. They are probably moving out on the York River Railroad, probably to come down behind White Oak Swamp, or beyond the Chickahominy, and strike us at New Market Heights, hoping thereby to cut us off from our base at Deep Bottom.

We are not dependent on Deep Bottom for our base. We have a shorter line and better base at Aikens' Landing, and can afford to going clear of Deep Bottom. Lee is making a desperate manœuver. Stonewall Jackson alone was pushing on Fort Fisher. The movement of such grand flank movements.

The *Herald's* special from the cavalry division says: Sixty-five rebels were captured during the battle by being flanked while engaged in front.

The *Tribune's* City Point special of October 3d says: The fifth and ninth corps now hold a strong position about four miles around to the left of their late position on the Weldon railroad. They are within artillery range of Southside on the Lynchburg and Petersburg railroad, and can shell that road from one point. They are in possession of several miles of the road, and daily used by the rebels in hauling supplies from the Weldon to the Southside railroad, while Gregg's Cavalry, it is said, have torn up twelve miles of the latter road, thus effectually cutting off all railroad communication with the South except by the Danville and Richmond Railroad. As the relative forces now stand, Lee cannot hope to repulse us at either end of the line without going away at the other end, which, in either case, would prove disastrous to his whole line.

Our gain in the current movement so far has been virtually the South side, and the Lynchburg and Petersburg railroad on the left and Chapin's Bluff nearly opposite Fort Darling, on the right. Our loss has been a out 1,000 on the right and 2,000 on the left, all told, mainly by capture and desertion from the other side has also been considerable.

The *World's* Army of the Potomac special says: Rebel deserters state that supplies have been hauled from Stony Creek depot on the Weldon Railroad, by way of Dinwoddie Court House, to the Boydton plank road, to Petersburg, and the loss of this means of communication would render it impossible to maintain the army at Petersburg with even the South Side Railroad retained.

In the late battle the rebel troops were disposed in a line of battle extending from their defences South of Petersburg, extending Westwardly along the South side of the railroad about three miles South of the road. In the rear of these was two other formidable lines of entrenchments, the last being about a mile from the railroad. These works are described to be very strong, especially the inner lines, and all provided at intervals with formidable redoubts, well supplied with artillery.

Important from Mexico.

Cortinas Again Defeats the French.

MAXIMILIAN'S EMPIRE TOTTERING

Miramon Declares Against Max.

Archbishop and Clergy Back Him.

City of Mexico Partly in Miramon's Possession.

His Appeal to Drive the Invader Forth.

MONTEREY CAPTURED BY THE LIBERALS.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The steamer McClellan from New Orleans on the 27th has arrived. She passed on the 29th the steamer Constitution from New Orleans for New York with prisoners.

Advices from Brazos state that the French who advanced from Bagdad were badly whipped by Cortinas. The rebels appeared on the Texas side of the river and covered the retreat of the French. One of Juarez's special agents brings word to the Union commander at Brazos that during the absence of Maximilian at Queretaro, backed by the Archbishop of Mexico and clergy, issued a pronunciamento declaring against Maximilian. Half of the city of Mexico has declared for Miramon, and an appeal to the people to sustain him and drive out the invaders has been issued.

The Spanish fleet is ordered to co-operate with the forces from Bagdad, leaving only a small garrison. The Liberal General Quirayo issued a pronunciamento, took the garrison prisoners and is fortifying within range of their ships. Cortinas is confident of holding out against all opposition.

The French have one frigate and two corvettes off the Rio Grande. Admiral Ross refuses to allow messengers to pass his lines to communicate with Matamoras. His orders are to shoot everybody who approaches his lines after dark. About sixty Mexicans at Brazos have been released from the French prison. They refused to take the oath to support the Empire and can enter Mexico on no other terms. The English frigate Liverpool, the corvette Buzzard and the United States gunboat Penobscot are off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

From South America.

Peru Threatens War with Spain.

The Chincha Islands Must be Given Up.

And the Flag of the Republic Saluted.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

THE REVOLUTION IN ECUADER.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The Steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, September 26th, with treasure and passengers from California, arrived this morning. She brings Valparaiso dates to the 2d and Callao to the 24. There is no news of importance from Chili.

PERU.—No steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government towards a settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty. Congress has passed resolutions that war will be declared against Spain as a last resource to obtain the most complete and honorable satisfaction for the indignity offered Peru, and if the Chinchа Islands were not given up, and the flag of the Republic saluted by Spain, the Executive is empowered to employ every means legally in its power to defend by force the integrity of the national territory.

A motion was advocated in the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, by one of its members, urging them to procure, in behalf of Peru, the intervention of one or more European Governments, to enable her to struggle successfully against the enemy superior to her at sea. This motion, although not yet acted upon, is received in Peru with much disfavor, the people of that Republic being strongly opposed to European intervention in any way on this continent.

Exchange at Callao, at 60 to 90 days, was 37½ per dollar on London.

The news from the Republic of Ecuador is of much interest. Ex-President Urbina, with a revolutionary force of 400 men from Payto, had made a landing in Providence off Machala, a short distance below Guayaquil, the object being to overthrow the present Government. The Ecuadorian Government dispatched two steamers with troops, but failing in making a landing they returned to Guayaquil.

It was announced at Panama officially, on the 16th, that the blockade of the Mexican coast had been raised, and that it was open to the world. The President of the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with resolutions passed by that body a short time ago, has requested the President of the Republic to withdraw the exequator of French consul.

Highly Interesting.

The North Overland Expedition.

DISMISSALS FROM THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN FLORIDA

The Pirate Tallahassee's Exploits.

POSITIONS OF OUR TROOPS.

Her Expedition will not Pay Largely.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NATIONAL LOAN.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 5.

Official information has reached Washington that the North overland expedition commanded by Capt. Fisk, was safely across to the west side of the Missouri river at Fort Rice, in Dacotah territory. The health of the party was good. Capt. Fisk, on the 22d of August, pushed on for Yellow Stone. An important reconnoisance at a point seventy-five miles north convinced him that the hostile Sioux were all on the grounds within the great bend of the Missouri, south of that river and north west of Fort Rice.

The published official record of the Court Martial cases for the past week, shows the conviction of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, two Assistant Surgeons, fourteen Captains, and twenty-one First and Second Lieutenants. Nearly all were dismissed the service for various offences, including ten or twelve cases of drunkenness and four on account of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy.

In a recent sale in New York through a broker, of merchandise amounting to $20,000, for gold, it was claimed that the tax of one eighth of one per cent. on twenty-five dollars could be paid in legal tender treasury notes. The Collector insisted that the question to be determined was not in what medium the tax shall be paid, but upon what basis it shall be computed, adding, "If you have sold goods for gold payable in gold, and receive then this sum and measure is the value of the goods sold, but if you sold merchandise bargaining to be paid in legal tenders, which is itself an article of purchase and sale, the value of the gold must first be ascertained. If $20,000 of gold be worth $40,000 of legal tender currency, then the sum expresses the amount of goods sold. A tax of fifty dollars being thus ascertained is payable in Treasury legal tender notes.

The Wilmington North Carolina *Journal*, of September 27th, has quite an article from the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist*, which says: The dreadful condition of the yellow fever, as also to be extending its ravages along the coast, and is reported at Savannah as well as at Charleston, and is now raging in the city of Jacksonville, Florida. The same paper speaking of the loss by the fire of the blockade runner Lynx, says: She was owned by John Frazier & Co., of Wilmington, and commanded by Capt. Reid. She was bound for Bermuda with a cargo of 900 bales of cotton and 50,000 dollars in specie, the property of the Government account. It further remarks: "The Tallahassee expedition will not pay large dividends, and it is doubtful whether all her exploits weakened the Yankee Government to any ap reciable extent. It is pretty certain she has diverted an unpleasant amount of attention on Washington, and may be the cause of bringing down on us the main force of the Yankee navy. The blockade here will be doubly effective, if Fisher falls.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days are reported at the Treasury Department to be $1,137,000.

FROM EUROPE.

HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

Great Depression in Business Circles.

COTTON SPECULATIONS THE CAUSE.

The Insurrection in Turin, Italy.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived tonight. Several English papers severely censure George Augustus Sala's correspondence to the *Times*. A great depression continued in English commercial circles, and much distrust, owing mainly to the heavy fall in cotton. A number of failures had already occurred. The Italian Convention for the evacuation of Rome by the French is confirmed, and hostile demonstrations again took place at Turin on the evening of the 22d. The military fired on the mob, killing twenty. Tranquility was restored next day, and it was thought it would not be again disturbed.

A firm at Havre has failed. The liabilities are estimated at four hundred thousand pounds. The failure of the Louis Bank in England is also bad affair. It brought down numerous firms with it, and more are expected to follow.

LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—Consols weak and drooping, closing on 28¼ at 88@88⅝ for money. Demand for discount moderate but rather more active. The weekly bank returns are favorable, showing an increase of bullion of £265,598. Gold continued to be taken to banks. Baring Bros. quote barsilver at 5s 9½d; dollars 5s 9¼d; specie 76s 2½d. Baring Brothers say that in United States stocks the only decline has been in five-twenty bonds. These have been this week to less extent than previously reached, viz: 104½, and are quoted at 103½@104½. A small business has been done in Erie shares, which are now quoted at 42@43, and Illinois Central at 81@83. Atlantic and Great Western bonds, New York section, 74½; Pennsylvania section, 75. Other quotations remain nominal.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: Cotton continues unfavorably influenced by the position of the money market. American is one full quarter lower, and one half to one penny lower. Official quotations: Orleans fair 29¾d; middling 27¾d. Mobile fair 29½d; middling 27½d. Uplands 28¾d; middling 27. The stock on hand amounts to 391,180 bales including 12,330 American. Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat pressingly offered and 1@2d lower. Red Western 7s 3d@7s 10d for old; 8s 1d@8s 5d for new. White 7s 10d@8s per hundred pounds. Corn 4s 9d@4s 10d for mixed; 5s 1d@5s 2d for new. Peas 5s 3d@5s 4d per hundred pounds. Pork—Quiet and steady. Bacon—Quiet and firm. Beef—Dull—Prices favor buyers. Pork—Quiet and steady. Bacon—Quiet and firm. Lard—Good demand, full rates at 46s 6d@48s 3d.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN—LONDON, Sept. 27—Evening.—Consols for money 88@88⅝; Erie 44@43; Illinois Central 81½@83½ discount.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Evening.—Cotton dull, prices weak. Sales to-day of 5,000 bales, 2,500 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce dull and unchanged.

ITALY.—On the morning of the 21st a popular demonstration took place before the royal palace. Shouts were raised of "Turin for the capital." A group of rioters endeavored to break the line formed by the military and force their way into the Ministerial residence. The military were obliged to fire, killing and wounding several persons. A Turin dispatch of the 22d says: The official gazette to-day publishes an account of the events of yesterday, stating the collusion before the palace to be the result of accident. The carbineers were attacked by the crowd and without orders used their arms in self defense. An investigation has been ordered into the conduct of some of the agents of the police. Several citizens were killed and others wounded. Forty carbineers were also wounded, five seriously.

A large body of troops arrived at Turin and have been placed under command of Col. Della Rocca. The National guards have also been called out. A proclamation has been issued by the Syndic, announcing that the people may return to a state of tranquility. No fresh disturbances to-day.

A Turin dispatch of the 23d says: "Yesterday the city was tranquil during the day, but in the evening disturbances were renewed. Groups of people assembled and raised seditious cries, throwing stones and firing pistols near the royal Palace. The police and troops, stationed on the piazza of Con Carlo, fired upon the populace, killing and wounding twenty. Several soldiers were severely wounded, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. This morning the city assumed its ordinary aspect. The shops are all open and soldiers are all at work. It is generally believed the disturbances will not be renewed. Exchange was closed yesterday. The accounts which have arrived from all parts of Italy announce that the new Franco-Italian treaty is received with the greatest satisfaction.

A later telegram, dated evening of the 23d, says: The King has summoned General De La Marmora to form a new Cabinet.

Delaware Elections.

WILMINGTON, October 5.

At the inspector's election on Tuesday, the Democratic majority in New Castle county is 52, Kent county by 903, Sussex county by 450; total, 1,400. In New Castle county the Republicans had 432 majority in October, 1862.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WILMINGTON, October 5.—Little interest was taken in the election to-day. The Union vote was not full. In Wilmington the Republicans elect all the Inspectors and assessor. The balance of New Castle county is about even. We have heard nothing from Kent and Sussex, but suppose that, as usual in this election, they have gone Democratic.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.

Tobacco a little better. Cotton 92½@ 92¾ for low middling. Flour dull, and high grades are lower. Wheat unchanged. Corn stiffer, and rates 1c higher.

From Philadelphia.

DAVID PAUL BROWN ON THE ISSUE.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETINGS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

The National Union League Hall was filled again to overflowing this evening, on the occasion of an address by David Paul Brown, Esq., on the issue of the day. There were four thousand ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. J. H. Briggs, of New York also delivered an excellent address. The enthusiasm at times was intense during the speeches of both gentlemen.

Through the patriotic energy of the Union League, speeches were also delivered at National Hall by Chas. Egerton, Esq., of Ky., and Capt. G. N. Curry, of the 4th Del. regiment. The Union fires are burning brightly here. The grand illumination and procession to take place on Saturday evening, with fire works, promises to be the grandest affair ever inaugurated in this city. The Union League have entered into the contest with the determination to achieve a great victory.

From New Orleans

REBELS DRIVEN FROM MORGANZA.

COTTON CROP PROMISING

NEW YORK, October 5.

By the arrival of the steamer McClellan we have the following items of news:—

The Union men of New Orleans are much elated over Sheridan's victory.

After several skirmishes the rebels have been driven from Atchafalaya and the vicinity of Morganza, and the Union forces are encamped on the levee. Many rebels have been killed and wounded on both sides were trifling.

The cotton crop though badly damaged, is not destroyed. A large plantation near Baton Rouge, from which sixty bales were expected, will make four bales. This is an exception, but the average will be near half a crop. The steamer Yazoo, arrived from New York, on the 27th.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, has sent poll-books in which to take the vote of Ohio soldiers on the 11th October.

The rebel Gen. Hodges, commanding the narrow slip of Mississippi outside the Federal lines at Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson, has issued an order forbidding private traffic with the enemy.

Cotton dull on New York quotations of the 20th, and awaiting further news. Cotton begins to come in rather freely.

The Missouri Invasion.

The Movement More than a Raid.

THE STATE IN IMMINENT PERIL.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, October 3.]

The people of the East, judging from the tone of their journals, and many of our own people, have a very inadequate conception of the magnitude and purpose of the rebel incursion into this State. The movement is evidently much more than a raid. It may not mean a serious attempt to permanently hold the State, but such an occupation is clearly contemplated as will give them control of a large portion of it, until after the election, if not during the entire winter. During that period they will endeavor to realize many substantial advantages to their cause. First, they expect to create a considerable diversion in favor of their hard pressed brethren in the South under Lee and Hood. Second, they calculate on striking a serious blow at the Union cause, by cutting off detached parties of Union troops, destroying railroads and Government stores, and driving the Union population from a large district of valuable country. They may succeed in recruiting enough in men, horses and supplies in the State to enable them to carry on another season's campaigning west of the Mississippi, if they go south next spring, or before that time, if they are forced to do so. It is not beyond the range of probability that a portion of the object which he seeks to attain. I will accept him no matter what his peculiar notions about these minor points may be, for the present, is the restoration of the Democratic State ticket this fall, which is headed by General Thomas L. Price and Lieut. Gov. W. Burly, is well known in the early stages of the rebellion are elsewhere given in our columns, and which was put in nomination by men of unquestionable loyalty. The success of this ticket would place the State of Missouri in the hands of men who originally co-operated with Claib, Jackson, and who certain by would now heartily co-operate with the Federal Government in resisting the rebellion.

That we do not over-estimate the magnitude of the invasion now in progress is shown by special circumstances. The best information puts Price's invading force at not less than fifteen thousand men, well armed and equipped men. This is formidable, but it is not all. The invaders will be joined by a large number of recruits, many of them old soldiers of Price's, who have been scattered through the more disloyal districts of the State on recruiting service, awaiting the coming of their old leader. Price's movements as far as known have been able to collect. In this way will the invading army be likely to grow rapidly in strength.

The only safe conclusion is that Missouri is in imminent peril. We do not say this to occasion alarm, but it is folly to shut our eyes to positive facts. From all the facts before from present movements and indications, it is not impossible that Kansas, as well as Missouri, is embraced in the programme of the invasion.

COPPERHEAD COWARDICE.

A Meeting to get up an Insurrection—The Democracy in a tight place—Fighting against the Draft played out—Republicans warned not to assist soldiers in looking up drafted men.

The following account of a very comical gathering of Copperheads of the Illinois gems is worthy of attention as a specimen of the mean spirit, and the unmanly attitude of these home protected enemies of the government:

The Copperheads of Montgomery county, Illinois, called a meeting of the leaders a few days since for the purpose of concocting measures to get up an insurrection, and to resist the draft. They could not get Judge Kowerel, who is in quite feeble health to address them. The judge begged of them to abide by the laws, but was very roughly treated by the crowd, who frequently interrupted him. They then called on Bob Davis, but Bob also failed to come to the scratch. He said there were thousands of soldiers in St. Louis who would be brought up to put them down. He said he had property, but he did not want destroyed. He said the Democracy was in a difficult place, and what were they to do? "Fight," was the response. Bob then asked them to settle that question was, can you succeed? "Oh, yes, we can whip them." One man said, "I can whip twenty." Bob replied, that was played out. He said he would be in favor of resistance as any one if they could succeed, but the soldiers must not be interfered with. They were disposed to fight, but when they come to look up the drafted men, the Republicans must not assist them; if they did, woe be to them and their property.

The following incident of the grand attack on the rebel works by Griffin's division, of the 5th corps, is furnished by a correspondent: "A commission to him who first mounts the parapet of that redoubt," shouted Col. Welch, of the 16th Michigan, to his men. "Follow me." He set his regiment. He was the first to mount the parapet, when he waved his sword. In an instant a rebel bullet penetrated his brain, and he lay dead. Others followed, and planted and manned the works at different points, the colors of some half dozen regiments floating triumphantly where a few moments before rebel colors had floated their traitorous folds to the breeze. Is it a wonder that there should be different claimants for the honor of being the first to plant the Stars and Stripes on the works? All behaved magnificently, and all are deserving of life and honor. Nearly a hundred prisoners and one cannon were captured. The enemy got off his remaining guns, but not all his horses.

The Englishman engaged in the blockade running business, who recently visited New York and stated that it was believed there was only time to make one or two more good runs before the rebellion was crushed, also gave his views as to the popular sentiment in rebeldom. According to his sentiment the people about Richmond deemed the loss of Atlanta a terrible blow to their cause, going so far as to say that now "the bottom of the Confederacy was knocked out." The efforts of the rebel press to underestimate the value of Atlanta by no means deceive the public. A report was prevalent, and fully believed at Richmond, that about three weeks ago, while at Petersburg, General Lee was wounded in the head by a piece of shell, which just grazed his forehead, opening the skin, but not inflicting serious injury.

General Rosecrans has ordered that traitors and spies caught in the act of passing the Union lines to the guerrillas or to the Rebel forces now invading Missouri, be shot on the spot.

The belief that Jeff. Davis' visit to Montgomery and Macon means his begira with the family plate and Confederate archives is becoming general in Washington.

Primary elections took place in Connecticut a few days since. The returns show Union gains, and indicate that the State will stand firm.

Great Speech of Gen. Logan.

Bugle Notes from the Battle-field,

DUTY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Gen. John A. Logan made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union cause, at Carbondale, Ill., on Saturday. We regret that we have not space for more than the following extracts:

After they had adopted these resolutions they all went home singing hallelujahs. They all expected to be elected President. They nominated George B. McClellan for President, and for what purpose? Was it for the purpose of advocating the principles of that platform? He or any other man who ever drew a sword in his country's cause, who would consent to take any position on a platform of that kind, is unworthy to be called an American soldier. Whenever I become so greedy for office; whenever I have such an itching desire to obtain a little power for a short time as to stultify myself in such a manner, and to so slander the past acts of my life, I hope God in His infinite mercy will take me from this earth. Now as to General McClellan, I have naught against him personally. As a soldier I respect him, as a gentlemen I respect him; but upon that platform as a politician I have no respect for him. If General McClellan had been a civilian when nominated—if he had been taken from the walks of private life—I could have excused him, I could have said that he was simply mistaken, deceived perhaps; but having been a soldier, having fought under the flag of the American Union, having heard the soul-stirring sounds of battle in the Union cause, there is no excuse on earth for him—none whatever on the top of God's earth, except that he is so craving and so anxious for a little power, that he is willing to accept it even from traitors and cowards. The men who nominated him were not in favor of the Union, and had no respect for soldiers who fought for the Union.

But these men at Chicago, though they didn't like the soldiers, were rather in favor of getting their votes, so they said we will put McClellan on the ticket, and make the head of it for the war; they would put him on and start him like a railroad train, running down the track with steam up and everything all right. But they put the brakes on the car before it had gone far by putting at the tail of the ticket George H. Pendleton, whom they knew to be an infamous traitor. They concluded to run a mixed ticket—neither fish, flesh nor fowl. They put Lincoln and Johnson on one end, and the other. There is such a thing, you know, as a President dying. If the Union end of this ticket should die, it would take the whole figure. If Lincoln should elect McClellan, and his election should surprise him so much as to kill him, which is not unlikely, then Pendleton would take his place, and run the concern on his own ideas.

They ask me to vote for George B. McClellan on such a platform as this? I say, I will not do it. I will not vote for Geo. H. Pendleton, and I say, I would not vote for him on that or any other platform, for Vice-President or any other office. I am free to confess I am a candidate against him. Why do I say so? I served with him in Congress, and I have been forced and compelled to combat with him a thousand and one times. I have a good right to do so to-day. I have heard from his lips, in the halls of Congress, before he was even thought of as a candidate, words of treason that would have astounded the world. War from the time it commenced. He has never voted a solitary dollar nor a cent, in favor of carrying on the war, neither has he voted money was to be expended—whether for grub for the soldiers, or anything else—not one dollar has he ever voted except to spend it in any way against the rebellion and in favor of the Government. I defy his friends to-day to point me to one line, or one syllable, ever written or spoken by him in favor of sustaining the Government by putting down the rebellion—not a word. But if you will read his speeches you will find them filled with treason. Now you will find that he has advocated state rights, and said that he believed the people of the South had a right to secede, and the Government had no right to force them back into the Union. That is the doctrine he has advocated, and upon that record people ask me to vote for him.

There are many things, perhaps, that this Administration has done that I would not have done. I think that in the present time of anarchy it is in extremes as it has been, I am willing to overlook the minor faults and mistakes which a man may make, so long as the good of the country is the paramount object which he seeks to attain. I will accept him no matter what his peculiar notions about these minor points may be, for the present, is the restoration of the Union. Let them talk like loyal men. Let them show they are unequivocally for their country. Let them show this by their conduct and their manner, and then you can trust them but until then you can not. If they tell you they are as loyal as you are, let them join the army, or if they can't do so themselves, let them encourage others to do so, and not discourage them. Let them do these things and then you can have some faith in them. Until they do them, place not your faith there or you will be deceived.

City Intelligence.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

Tremendous Outpouring of the People—Able Speeches by Dr George Mc'ook, Hon. Senator Henry Wilson, of Mass., Lieut. Samuel Harper and others—Music by the Band—Songs by the Glee Club—Dastardly Conduct of Copperheads—Cheers for the Union and the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic outpourings of the Union citizens of Manchester which has convened since the opening of the campaign came off last evening. There could not have been less than ten thousand loyal men and women present, who remained spellbound, as it were, for hours listening to the eloquent gentlemen who addressed them. The earnest and undivided attention of the vast audience gave ample assurance that the people of Manchester are bound to the cause for the Union, and will do their duty next Tuesday, as well as at the November election. Following is the organization of the meeting:

PRESIDENT.
JAMES A. HUTCHINSON.
VIC

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

Who Are for McClellan, and Why?

Should MCCLELLAN be elected, all the blood and treasure which the war has cost the North will be thrown away, and the South will win every thing for which she rebelled. The MCCLELLAN party stands committed,—first, to an immediate cessation of hostilities; second, to peace by negotiation with the rebels; third, against any further attempt by force to save the Government; and finally, in spirit and purpose, if not positive terms, in favor of granting the South her independence. This is the sum and substance of the Chicago Platform, the creed of the party that placed MCCLELLAN in nomination, and will elect him, if he is elected at all. That the Platform means this, is not denied. There has been an attempt to appease Democrats who will not take the Platform but like the man, with MCCLELLAN'S letter. Grant that the letter is all that could be desired, who will pretend that it supersedes the action of the convention, or that it and not the Platform, would be the guide. Besides, this is not the only letter MCCLELLAN has written. Another is being privately circulated which had the effect to bring to his support VALLANDIGHAM after he had bolted. This destroys all confidence in him. Right at home here, all around us, we see the most furious Copperheads shouting loudest for him. They know that his letter of acceptance was but a bait thrown out to catch loyal Democrats, and that he is thoroughly committed to the Platform, he having given his assent weeks before his nomination.

Not only this, there is not a rebel, or a sympathiser with rebels, South or North, or in any quarter of the globe, that is not for MCCLELLAN. There is not an opponent of the Government, wherever he be on the earth's surface, that does not want to see MCCLELLAN elected. JEFF. DAVIS is for him; SEMMES, the pirate, is for him; the London *Times* is for him; the British aristocracy are for him; the French Emperor is for him; the French-rebel press is for him; MAXIMILIAN is for him; all the haters of Republican Liberty everywhere are for him; the advocates of Slavery everywhere are for him; go where you will, and find the man who hates this country and Liberty most, and you will find the warmest supporter of MCCLELLAN.

"Is everybody mistaken in the man? Has it ever been the case that public judgment has been so totally at fault as it would be should MCCLELLAN, in the event of his election, not make the platform of his party the rule of his action?

What means this universal support of MCCLELLAN by the enemies of this Republic all over the world? They have read the Platform and his letter, and still they are for him. The enemies of this country—the friends of the rebels, are everywhere thoroughly conversant with every intention and movement to overthrow the Federal Government; and they know that the Platform is the anchor, the letter but the lure.

Were General MCCLELLAN ever so sound, does any one suppose that he would not do as the party willed? He would have to be a JACKSON to repudiate his party. Has he ever manifested any of the great qualities of the iron hero? The attempted imposition insults the intelligence of the people.

Let Democrats who mean to be right and do no wrong, be warned. Reflect on who support MCCLELLAN, and then answer to your conscience whether you can go with them.

The Prospect.

For the encouragement of Union men everywhere, we say with confidence that Allegheny county, at the October and the November elections, will maintain her position at the head of the list of counties that give the largest Union majorities. This she will do, we believe, independent of the soldiers' vote. Although she has sent her full share of men to the field, a large majority of whom were Union voters, their places have been supplied in the civic ranks through the natural progress of the Union cause among the people. We think we may safely say that the majority in Allegheny for Mr. LINCOLN in 1864 will exceed his majority in 1860. The only question is—*how much.* Friends! Union men! How much shall it be?

THAT respectable Democrats, high-toned and honest in their relations in life, should, by acting and associating with FERNANDO WOOD, create an exception to their otherwise uniform course, has always to us seemed strange. WOOD has given in his adhesion to MCCLELLAN, and assigned his reasons. They are sufficient for him, and ought to be sufficient for the best men in the land, not why they should, but should not support MCCLELLAN. Here are some of them:

"Intelligent and honest Peace men do not concur in the opinion that McClellan will continue the war if elected.

"Besides, if elected, I am satisfied he will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be our agent, the creature of our votes and as such cannot, if he would, and would not if he could, do otherwise than execute the public voice of the country."

The support of WOOD has been purchased, not by a mere promise—a letter like that which the War Democrats have been served with—but by assurances, in shape and form that will hold. WOOD, when he says that MCCLELLAN will forego his own opinions and adopt those of the Platform, knows whereof he speaks.—Let no man sincerely in favor of prosecuting the war to an honorable end, and in favor of the integrity of the country, delude himself that he does not his best to commit suicide when he votes for MCCLELLAN.

SOME of MCCLELLAN'S friends say that privately he does not agree with the Chicago Platform. All the worse for him; for it proves that he is but the instrument of others, and is willing to sink himself to serve them.

The Copperheads called a meeting at Minneapolis, Minnesota, but the speaker announced he address it was the only person present, and he adjourned *sine die.*

Chicago Banks.

About three months ago the business men and monied institutions of Chicago systematically combined to discredit, by refusing to receive, the bills of Eastern Banks, which they designated as "Wild-cat." Within the last week there has been a slight flurry in the financial world, not amounting, however, to a panic, except in Chicago, where, it seems, the entire community at once withdrew its confidence from the local institutions, three of which went by the board at the very first breath, and one was mobbed.

We have no wish to depreciate the Banks of Chicago by questioning their soundness, or that of the community which so lately stigmatised everybody else as unworthy of confidence. We will not even say that the Banks of that city are of the "Wild-cat" species, an epithet the Chicago press so lately applied to the Banks of Pittsburgh in common with the other sound Banks of the country; but when three Chicago institutions go down, hopelessly rotten, under a pressure that does not have the slightest effect on sound ones, and the entire community becomes excited concerning the others, we conclude that if there are in the country Banks that may be justly called "Wild-cat," they can be found in that city. The animal always did burrow there, and we never heard of his leaving; indeed, present indications are strongly confirmatory of the presumption that he is there yet.

We presume that Chicago currency will be generally declined for the present.

MCCLELLAN is supported by some because he is for the Union, and by others because he is not. It is bad enough to be quarreled over in this way; but we ask those who support him because he is for the Union, to tell us how they reconcile that support with support for PENDLETON, who lately declared:

"I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

Take your time, gentlemen, to ease your conscience.

UNION victories have cheapened prices and restored the Nation to hope and cheerfulness. Had the Democratic party been in power one month ago, we would have had no victories—the armies and fleets would have been withdrawn; and the Rebellion instead of standing on its last legs, would be jubilant in the concession of Southern independence. The crushing of the Rebellion will restore old prices and former times. If you want gloom, enormous prices, and a general collapse, elect MCCLELLAN.

Financial Panic in Chicago.

The Chicago Banking institutions are now in the midst of a crisis for which it would appear they were inadequately prepared. The facts as we find them in the Chicago papers are simply these. On Friday the Banking house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company received on deposit seven or eight thousand dollars, being a fund for the relief of drafted men in one of the wards of that city. On Saturday, the Institution unduly collapsed and closed its doors, whereupon the people interested in the matter became exasperated and threatened to take violent measures upon the bank building, and those connected with it. These circumstances developed the fact that the institution was unsafe, and unable to meet the demands of any of its depositors, and immediately other institutions were put to the test, many of them proving but little better prepared to meet the demand made upon them. Two other institutions subsequently closed, and several private failures took place. On Monday a general panic set in, and all the banks in the city, including the Savings banks, were so many months in mass of confusion. Some of the heavier business houses were obliged to pay checks in large amounts in Eastern exchange, or defer payment for a day or two, but most of the banks paid every check as promptly as it was presented. In several institutions an effort was made to sell Eastern exchange, and it was freely offered on the street at 2 per cent discount, but very little of it was taken. Even the banks who were short of greenbacks could show enough Eastern exchange, five-twenty and other U. S. Bonds sufficient to pay every depositor two or three times over, but the panic gained strength and it was difficult to establish confidence. Some of the Savings Banks took advantage of their charter, and announced that depositors would hereafter require to give sixty days' notice before withdrawing their funds. The effect of this state of things extended to other departments of commerce. There was actually no demand for produce of any kind, and prices were entirely nominal. Money could not be had at any price by those who wanted it, and the bulk of the merchants who had large balances at the banks magnanimously refused to draw a single check or fill an order for grain, although by so doing they could have made thousands of dollars. The Board of Trade passed resolutions to the effect that for the present they would receive certified checks of solvent Banks, the leading banks and bankers to designate such certified checks as they would receive or deposit, and that all solvent Savings Banks protect themselves by taking advantage of their chartered rights requiring notice of the withdrawal of deposits. The Chicago *Post* says that as long as the panic exists "the entire wholesale and retail trade of the city will be paralyzed, stocks of goods will be only depreciated and nothing but failure and ruin will ensue." The Chicago *Post* sums up the matter by saying that "it is difficult to tell the rich man from the poor man. There is more anxiety to-day behind the counters of the banks, and in the counting-rooms of the rich, than there is under the roofs of habitations where there is not food enough for the next meal. Many a rich man would to-day exchange places financially with his drayman or porter."

The *Journal* in counselling calmness during the storm, assures its readers that the principal banks in Chicago, are as sound as any in the Union, and refers them to the quarterly statement of the National Banks, of which it says: "a more gratifying exhibit could scarcely be made: that it is an answer to the panic makers, and proves the enormous amount of the sound and reliable of those institutions. The *Times* bids men of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company for the whole affair, and states that it is announced that parties connected with that company propose to organize a new bank on the ruins of the old one for the avowed object of "granting accommodations to such as desire upon their deposits with the" defunct concern. The *Times* says:—"This is a singular proposition. Why do not the owners of the defunct concern—all of whom are rich—at once pay the depositors their dues? We suppose the rest of the stockholders would be unwilling to preserve the charter of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company for future swindling uses. In our opinion the public should put its heel upon the neck of the movement. There is no appearance of honesty in it." It asserts, it will be observed, that the owners of the fallen concern are all rich and abundantly able to pay all their depositors, if they would. This we presume to be a fair statement of the case. It must be confessed, that our Chicago cotemporaries are left in a very humiliating condition, for however much the papers differ in their accounts, they all agree in this, that there was a panic, and that it could not be put down for want of the wherewith to do it. This speaks volumes.

The Identity of Doctrines.

There was a Democratic meeting in Terre Haute last week, at the conclusion of which the Hon. Mr. Washburne, the Union candidate for Congress, was invited to speak. He mounted the box, holding in his hand a copy of a speech of Dan Voorhees, inside of which he had pinned a certain letter of Benedict Arnold. He said, "Democrats, I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear me." To this were answers of "Yes, yes." Washburne read:

"Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, driven you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging the land in your blood."

"Democrats, do you endorse that?" said Washburne. "Yes, yes. Read it all," shouted the Democrats. "But," replied the speaker, "that is not the speech of Voorhees, but of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Do you endorse it now?"

"Yes, no, yes, no," roared the Democrats, and Babel seemed likely to come again. The Democrats were angry.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN is on the stump and doing good service in the interest of Lincoln and Johnson, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. He spoke at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, and to-day meets with the people of Indianapolis.

October Elections.

Only three State elections occur during the present month, but they are all very important—being those of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. They all occur on the second Tuesday, which is the 11th. We need not say that they will be regarded with intense interest, from the marked and perhaps decisive influence they will have on the Presidential election.

In Pennsylvania no officers are this year elected by general ticket, so that the net result will have to be collected from the Congressional votes. The present delegation in Congress is equally divided, consisting of twelve Republicans and twelve Democrats. Two of the former were elected over the regular nominees by the aid of Democratic votes, and one of the latter was similarly elected by Republican aid. At the election of 1862, the vote for Auditor General showed that the Democrats had a majority on the State ticket of 3,524, in a total of 434,756 votes. The aggregate poll of the State at her most recent elections was as follows:

REPUBLICAN UNION.

Oct. 1860, Governor, Curtin	282,493
Nov. 1860, Pres't, Lincoln	268,030
Oct. 1862, Aud. Cochran	215,676
Oct. 1863, Governor, Curtin	269,496

Only Legislature chosen 1864, Republican majority.

DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 1860, Governor, Foster	230,230
Nov. 1860, Pres't, Fuison	208,412
Oct. 1862, Aud. Slenker	219,140
Oct. 1863, Governor, Woodward	254,171

The soldiers will vote this year. Pennsylvania has always been a very uncertain State to base political calculations upon, but we are not aware of any reason to doubt a handsome Union triumph on the 11th.

Ohio can change even more rapidly than Pennsylvania. In 1862 she chose fourteen Democratic, to five Republican Congressmen, showing an aggregate Democratic majority of 6717. Last year she buried Vallandigham, who wanted to be her Governor, under a total majority of 101,099 votes, being composed of 61,920 on the home, and 39,179 on the absent soldiers' vote. Her aggregate vote at the recent elections has been as follows:

REPUBLICAN UNION.

Oct. 1859, Judge, Brinckerhoff	212,854
Nov. 1860, Pres't, Lincoln	231,610
Oct. 1861, Governor, Tod	206,987
Oct. 1863, Secretary, Kennon	178,756
Oct. 1863, Governor, Brough	288,601

DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 1859, Judge, Smith	199,958
Nov. 1860, Pres't, all others	210,831
Oct. 1861, Governor, Jewett	151,794
Oct. 1863, Secretary, Armstrong	184,352
Oct. 1863, Governor, Vallandigham	187,502

We shall acknowledge to a heavy disappointment if the present political cast of the Ohio Congressional delegation is not substantially reversed, and if there is not an aggregate Union majority sufficient for all the purposes of the season.

In Indiana a desperate, and perhaps a doubtful contest is going on. A Governor and Congressmen are to be chosen. The present delegation in the House stands seven Democrats to four Republicans; and the Democratic majority in the election of 1862 was about ten thousand. The trouble with Indiana is, that through Democratic preponderance in the Legislature, the absent soldiers are not allowed to vote. Those who can be at home on election day will, of course, be but a very small fraction of the whole. Many rebel refugees from Dixie have also settled in Indiana, and form a most virulent and active reinforcement to the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, looking at the political field from this distance, we should be inclined to say that the gallant Gov. Morton—one of the ablest and best public men of the day—has a hard chance before him. Three years ago he was sustained by Indiana, and that most of our candidates for Congress share in the same feeling of confidence. The following has been the aggregate vote of Indiana in her recent elections:

	Union.	Dem.
1860, Oct. Gov. Lane	139,725	Hendricks 126,968
1860, Nov. Pres. Lincoln	139,033	All others 133,110
1861, Legislature, (except for local officers)		74,000
1862, Oct. Sec. Peelle	118,617	Athon 128,159
1863	In canvass for local officers only—Unpolled	

General Intelligence.

New Haven is building a ten thousand dollar school house for colored children.

A reporter's pew has been established in a fashionable London church. We are afraid it will not be occupied much.

On Monday morning the mutilated remains of a young man were picked up in the river at the foot of Little street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Portions of the body had been dissevered. The lower limbs and pelvis had been cut off. The arms were cut off at the shoulders, and the head severed at about the second or third cervical vertebra. The body is evidently that of a young man, who was dressed in the prevailing fashionable style. It had, from appearances, been in the water but a few hours, and had not been dead over eight or ten hours. Around the body were wrapped several sheets of brown paper, tied with a cord known as "hoosier." A white linen shirt, with a large bosom and pleated bosom, a white flannel under shirt, a section of cotton and vest of gray mixed material, and a soft gray hat, trimmed with black lace, were also found in the bundle. The shirt was cut from the collar down to the body in a jagged manner, and the arm sleeve was cut out, evidently with the intention of removing the wristband. The body was wrapped in two black India rubber cloths, such as are used for kitchen table covering. A piece of the binding was also found with the bundle, seems to assist in causing it to sink. So recently had the remains been thrown into the water that part of the clothing was very dry. There is no doubt but that the man was murdered on land, and then, to avoid identification, was cut up and thrown into the river. The limbs have not yet been found.

An English correspondent (Sept. 17,) announces that two cargoes of iron are to be shipped, and that the contracts are all completed for giving the Southerners a free supply. It is expected that these cargoes will proceed by way of Wilmington, if not captured.

The dead list in the city of New York last week numbered 357.

The following notice to the Pennsylvania soldiers is published in the Washington papers: "By a recent amendment to the State Constitution, and an act of the Legislature, all the soldiers of the State, in the field, camp, and hospital, are authorized to vote at the approaching elections, on the 11th of October and the 8th of November. Arrangements have been made to open a poll at every hospital, barracks and camp in or near Washington, Alexandria, and the fortifications around Washington, where there are ten or more voters from the State, and tickets, blank forms for returns, &c., will be distributed in due time. A poll will also be opened at the headquarters of Col. James A. Bain, No. 374 H street, Washington city, for the employees there, and for the convenience of detached officers and men who cannot legally vote with the organizations to which they respectively belong. FR. JORDAN,

Col. and Military Agent of Penna."

The Indiana State Fair opened on Tuesday.

Rebel refugees are said to be still arriving in the State of Indiana in large numbers.

The Red River *Nonwester* of Sept. 1st gives an account of the arrival of four bands of Sioux at Fort Gray, in the most starving condition. There were some 350 lodges or about 3,000 men, women and children, under conduct of four chiefs. They were met by Gov. McTavish, who endeavored to turn them back, which they refused. Sixty miles beyond Deer Head there were 450 other lodges of Sioux who say they have come to fight with Sully's troops, in which upwards of twenty Indians were killed and several wounded. A Sioux says: "We are not like the white soldiers, their guns are longer than our arms." Gov. McTavish told them they must leave, and they agreed to do so on the 30th.

The 135th regiment Illinois, one hundred days' men arrived, en route for home, at St. Louis, on Monday. Their time was more than expired, but the Colonel called them together, when it was unanimously resolved to take from Gen. Rosecrans to be sent to the front after Daddy Price and they are now under marching orders.

Citizens who had fled from their homes were petitioning the military authorities for permission to return. Gen. Pleasanton has replied to parties of them that they can be organized into companies and take guns if they will, to go to the front to protect their property.

A dispatch from Detroit says: "Among the the drafted men of this city was Father Hennesy, of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday he preached an incendiary sermon to his people, saying that he should not go unless torn by sacrilegious hands from his people and from the altar. He should not send another in his place, but prefer that these men who have carry out their barbarous instincts, and drag him through the streets in his sacerdotal robes. Trouble is anticipated on account of the sermon.

The passenger train on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which left Chicago at 9 p. m. Friday, met with an accident five miles this side of Lincoln. Three cars ran off the track, and four or five passengers injured; among them Mr. Hancock of Tazewell county. It is feared that his injuries, which are internal, are serious. Another passenger had several ribs broken.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE'S rejection of the terms of Peace prepared for the country by the conspirators at Chicago, brought down the house in his last speech at Cincinnati. He said:

My excellent friend speaks of the South as "his erring brethren." But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. (Applause.) I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. (Great applause.)

President Lincoln has furnished a substitute to the army in the person of John Summerfield Staples, a native of Montrose county, Pennsylvania.

Help in the Time of Trouble.

The following brisk epistle was addressed to a rebel officer, now a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, by his uncle, a loyal citizen of California, to whom he had made application for assistance. It is bitterly patriotic, but not a whit too severe:

———— County, July 20th, 1864.

MY NEPHEW: Your letter from Fort Delaware, dated the 18th ult., is just received. By it I learn the most unwelcome tidings, that a nephew of mine has served in the rebel service, since the month of May, 1861. I am aware that, at the age of thirteen years, you went to the "Sunny South," as you term it; and there no doubt, have imbibed the prejudices of that traitor land, against your kindred not only, but against your Government and flag; and you write to me, in the coolest manner possible, of the time "after your exchange"—leaving me thus to infer that you intend to return to the service of the rebels and outlaws.

You tell me that you are "suffering for the necessaries of life." I tell you frankly, sir, I don't believe it. I am sensible that the rebels, whom you served, have tortured to death their prisoners of war, by a process of slow starvation and exposure, and evinced a degree of inhumanity and cruelty at which the bloody savage would blush for shame. But sir, your word for it is not sufficient to satisfy me that the Federal government, or its ministers, permit their prisoners of war to suffer for the necessaries of life.

You have been serving the worst cause in which man ever engaged since God created the human race. And though you were my son, instead of my nephew, I would bless God for the bullet that should pierce your heart, and thus paralyze your arm. There is a duty, sir, that every loyal man owes his country in this struggle—one as binding as life itself—which, when unborn, that overrides and towers above all the ties of blood and kindred in the mere present. The future of government on earth is based upon political calculations upon, but we are not aware of any reason to doubt a handsome Union triumph on the 11th.

Ohio can change even more rapidly than Pennsylvania. In 1862 she chose fourteen Democratic, to five Republican Congressmen, showing an aggregate Democratic majority of 6717. Last year she buried Vallandigham, who wanted to be her Governor, under a total majority of 101,099 votes, being composed of 61,920 on the home, and 39,179 on the absent soldiers' vote. Her aggregate vote at the recent elections has been as follows:

REPUBLICAN UNION.

Oct. 1859, Judge, Brinckerhoff	212,854
Nov. 1860, Pres't, Lincoln	231,610
Oct. 1861, Governor, Tod	206,987
Oct. 1863, Secretary, Kennon	178,756
Oct. 1863, Governor, Brough	288,601

DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 1859, Judge, Smith	199,958
Nov. 1860, Pres't, all others	210,831
Oct. 1861, Governor, Jewett	151,794
Oct. 1863, Secretary, Armstrong	184,352
Oct. 1863, Governor, Vallandigham	187,502

We shall acknowledge to a heavy disappointment if the present political cast of the Ohio Congressional delegation is not substantially reversed, and if there is not an aggregate Union majority sufficient for all the purposes of the season.

In Indiana a desperate, and perhaps a doubtful contest is going on. A Governor and Congressmen are to be chosen. The present delegation in the House stands seven Democrats to four Republicans; and the Democratic majority in the election of 1862 was about ten thousand. The trouble with Indiana is, that through Democratic preponderance in the Legislature, the absent soldiers are not allowed to vote. Those who can be at home on election day will, of course, be but a very small fraction of the whole. Many rebel refugees from Dixie have also settled in Indiana, and form a most virulent and active reinforcement to the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, looking at the political field from this distance, we should be inclined to say that the gallant Gov. Morton—one of the ablest and best public men of the day—has a hard chance before him. Three years ago he was sustained by Indiana, and that most of our candidates for Congress share in the same feeling of confidence. The following has been the aggregate vote of Indiana in her recent elections:

	Union.	Dem.
1860, Oct. Gov. Lane	139,725	Hendricks 126,968
1860, Nov. Pres. Lincoln	139,033	All others 133,110
1861, Legislature, (except for local officers)		74,000
1862, Oct. Sec. Peelle	118,617	Athon 128,159
1863	In canvass for local officers only—Unpolled	

General Intelligence.

New Haven is building a ten thousand dollar school house for colored children.

A reporter's pew has been established in a fashionable London church. We are afraid it will not be occupied much.

On Monday morning the mutilated remains of a young man were picked up in the river at the foot of Little street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Portions of the body had been dissevered. The lower limbs and pelvis had been cut off. The arms were cut off at the shoulders, and the head severed at about the second or third cervical vertebra. The body is evidently that of a young man, who was dressed in the prevailing fashionable style. It had, from appearances, been in the water but a few hours, and had not been dead over eight or ten hours. Around the body were wrapped several sheets of brown paper, tied with a cord known as "hoosier." A white linen shirt, with a large bosom and pleated bosom, a white flannel under shirt, a section of cotton and vest of gray mixed material, and a soft gray hat, trimmed with black lace, were also found in the bundle. The shirt was cut from the collar down to the body in a jagged manner, and the arm sleeve was cut out, evidently with the intention of removing the wristband. The body was wrapped in two black India rubber cloths, such as are used for kitchen table covering. A piece of the binding was also found with the bundle, seems to assist in causing it to sink. So recently had the remains been thrown into the water that part of the clothing was very dry. There is no doubt but that the man was murdered on land, and then, to avoid identification, was cut up and thrown into the river. The limbs have not yet been found.

An English correspondent (Sept. 17,) announces that two cargoes of iron are to be shipped, and that the contracts are all completed for giving the Southerners a free supply. It is expected that these cargoes will proceed by way of Wilmington, if not captured.

The dead list in the city of New York last week numbered 357.

The following notice to the Pennsylvania soldiers is published in the Washington papers: "By a recent amendment to the State Constitution, and an act of the Legislature, all the soldiers of the State, in the field, camp, and hospital, are authorized to vote at the approaching elections, on the 11th of October and the 8th of November. Arrangements have been made to open a poll at every hospital, barracks and camp in or near Washington, Alexandria, and the fortifications around Washington, where there are ten or more voters from the State, and tickets, blank forms for returns, &c., will be distributed in due time. A poll will also be opened at the headquarters of Col. James A. Bain, No. 374 H street, Washington city, for the employees there, and for the convenience of detached officers and men who cannot legally vote with the organizations to which they respectively belong. FR. JORDAN,

Col. and Military Agent of Penna."

The Indiana State Fair opened on Tuesday.

Rebel refugees are said to be still arriving in the State of Indiana in large numbers.

The Red River *Nonwester* of Sept. 1st gives an account of the arrival of four bands of Sioux at Fort Gray, in the most starving condition. There were some 350 lodges or about 3,000 men, women and children, under conduct of four chiefs. They were met by Gov. McTavish, who endeavored to turn them back, which they refused. Sixty miles beyond Deer Head there were 450 other lodges of Sioux who say they have come to fight with Sully's troops, in which upwards of twenty Indians were killed and several wounded. A Sioux says: "We are not like the white soldiers, their guns are longer than our arms." Gov. McTavish told them they must leave, and they agreed to do so on the 30th.

The 135th regiment Illinois, one hundred days' men arrived, en route for home, at St. Louis, on Monday. Their time was more than expired, but the Colonel called them together, when it was unanimously resolved to take from Gen. Rosecrans to be sent to the front after Daddy Price and they are now under marching orders.

Citizens who had fled from their homes were petitioning the military authorities for permission to return. Gen. Pleasanton has replied to parties of them that they can be organized into companies and take guns if they will, to go to the front to protect their property.

A dispatch from Detroit says: "Among the the drafted men of this city was Father Hennesy, of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday he preached an incendiary sermon to his people, saying that he should not go unless torn by sacrilegious hands from his people and from the altar. He should not send another in his place, but prefer that these men who have carry out their barbarous instincts, and drag him through the streets in his sacerdotal robes. Trouble is anticipated on account of the sermon.

The passenger train on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which left Chicago at 9 p. m. Friday, met with an accident five miles this side of Lincoln. Three cars ran off the track, and four or five passengers injured; among them Mr. Hancock of Tazewell county. It is feared that his injuries, which are internal, are serious. Another passenger had several ribs broken.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE'S rejection of the terms of Peace prepared for the country by the conspirators at Chicago, brought down the house in his last speech at Cincinnati. He said:

My excellent friend speaks of the South as "his erring brethren." But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. (Applause.) I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. (Great applause.)

President Lincoln has furnished a substitute to the army in the person of John Summerfield Staples, a native of Montrose county, Pennsylvania.

Political.

General Love has accepted the Copperhead nomination for Congress, in the Indianapolis District, on the McClellan platform, under a pressure of duty to the country. The report that he is a cousin of rebel General Lee, will help him some strength among the Sons of Liberty.

The destruction of the roads south of Nashville, will prevent many of the Indiana soldiers from getting home in time to vote. This develops one of the objects of Wheeler's raid, if not the main object.

The Wide Awakes have reorganized for the campaign in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Governor Morton addressed an audience of ten thousand persons at Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, on Monday.

The Chicago *Telegraph*, the leading radical Fremont paper of Illinois, has declared its adhesion to the Baltimore platform. There now remains only one of the leading Fremont papers of the West, the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, which has not taken the same course.

Gen. Rosecrans to be sent to the front after Daddy Price and they are now under marching orders.

Citizens who had fled from their homes were petitioning the military authorities for permission to return. Gen. Pleasanton has replied to parties of them that they can be organized into companies and take guns if they will, to go to the front to protect their property.

A dispatch from Detroit says: "Among the the drafted men of this city was Father Hennesy, of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday he preached an incendiary sermon to his people, saying that he should not go unless torn by sacrilegious hands from his people and from the altar. He should not send another in his place, but prefer that these men who have carry out their barbarous instincts, and drag him through the streets in his sacerdotal robes. Trouble is anticipated on account of the sermon.

The passenger train on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which left Chicago at 9 p. m. Friday, met with an accident five miles this side of Lincoln. Three cars ran off the track, and four or five passengers injured; among them Mr. Hancock of Tazewell county. It is feared that his injuries, which are internal, are serious. Another passenger had several ribs broken.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE'S rejection of the terms of Peace prepared for the country by the conspirators at Chicago, brought down the house in his last speech at Cincinnati. He said:

My excellent friend speaks of the South as "his erring brethren." But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. (Applause.) I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. (Great applause.)

President Lincoln has furnished a substitute to the army in the person of John Summerfield Staples, a native of Montrose county, Pennsylvania.

Personal.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Journal* says: "Rev. James E. Bruce, pastor of the Universalist Church, Middletown, on receiving notice that he was drafted, at once announced that he should go, and sent in his resignation of the pastorate, came to this city with other conscripts on Saturday last, and was rejected by the surgeon. Last Sabbath he of course officiated as usual, and in the evening gave an able and eloquent sermon before his auditory on sustaining the Government and prosecuting the war until we can have a permanent peace."

Franz Muller arrived in England on Wednesday, the 17th ult. The most intense excitement prevailed in Liverpool on the announcement of the arrival of the steamer, but the prisoner was hurried on shore so as to avoid the crowd, and immediately forwarded to London, where the people gathered in multitudes to await his arrival. By dint of excellent police arrangements, however, the prisoner was conducted to his cell, which he reached in safety. Great praise from the people which appeared to disconcert him very little. His Counsel, Mr. S. Beard, and Dr. Jach, a representative of the German Legal Society, saw him for an hour with the prisoner, which lasted for an hour. He was taken before the magistrate at Bow Street and committed for trial on the charge of murdering Augustus King, the man who confessed that he was Müller's accomplice, has been discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the allegation he had made against himself while in a state of intoxication.

The arrangements for a fight which was to have taken place at some lovely spot in Ireland have been broken down. Joe Coburn, the representative of American fisticuffs was so thoroughly trained as to frighten "Mace," the distinguished individual with whom the engagement was to come off, from his training and got scared. So the bettors withdrew their money, and the battle did not come off.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the new pastor of the American chapel in Paris, and late chaplain to Congress, preached his first sermon there on Sunday, and seems likely to be very acceptable and popular with his flock.

Mr. Sanford, United States Minister to Belgium, is to espouse a young and beautiful American lady now in Paris.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune* says: This evening Dr. Faris, a notorious Virginia traitor residing here, shot without provocation, Geo. W. McKibbin, a returned soldier of the 49th Illinois, killing him instantly. Henry McKibbin, brother of the deceased, was also wounded. The outraged comrades of the deceased pursued Faris to the house of Dr. Luman, another notorious rebel; they demanded the keys of the premises, and demanded the surrender of Faris. Luman surrendered Faris, when the exasperated soldiers put twenty bullets through him. The outraged community refuse to let the traitor be buried from either of the churches.

Harris Morris has been arrested by a United States detective, at Springfield Ill., charged with passing counterfeit bills of the First National Bank of Suffield, Minn.

James R. Flemming, 5th Pennsylvania artillery, died in Washington on Sunday.

The death of Mrs. Louise Kirby Piatt, wife of Colonel Don Piatt, and daughter of Timothy Kirby, Esq., is announced in the Cincinnati papers. She was known in the literary world as "Bell Smith."

Political.

General Love has accepted the Copperhead nomination for Congress, in the Indianapolis District, on the McClellan platform, under a pressure of duty to the country. The report that he is a cousin of rebel General Lee, will help him some strength among the Sons of Liberty.

The destruction of the roads south of Nashville, will prevent many of the Indiana soldiers from getting home in time to vote. This develops one of the objects of Wheeler's raid, if not the main object.

The Wide Awakes have reorganized for the campaign in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Governor Morton addressed an audience of ten thousand persons at Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, on Monday.

The Chicago *Telegraph*, the leading radical Fremont paper of Illinois, has declared its adhesion to the Baltimore platform. There now remains only one of the leading Fremont papers of the West, the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, which has not taken the same course.

One Tribe of the Circassians still Holding out.

A letter from Trobizond, in the Paris *Moniteur*, says: "The Circassian tribe which has taken refuge in a high mountain behind Gouaia still holds out in its resistance against Russia. The number of families which have retreated there is estimated at five hundred. Encounters take place constantly, and, although the besiegers consist of six thousand men, the Russians have so far always been defeated. A serious attack was made recently, when the Circassians resisted with such energy that two hundred of the enemy, including a colonel, a major, and several other officers were killed or wounded. To resist the besiegers the Circassians erected with much skill immense piles of stone, of a large size, and, when the attack is made, by removing one of them, which forms a sort of keystone, the rest roll down into the ravine, crushing everything before them.

"The mountaineers will resist so long as their provisions hold out, unless the Russians succeed in turning their strong positions. The emigration continues, and the country is being constantly peopled by removing the bands of people remaining. About fifteen thousand persons of the Natoukhatch tribe are expected at Novrossisk shortly, where sixteen sailing vessels under the Ottoman flag are waiting to embark them on their arrival. The chief of that important tribe, a rich and important personage, who possesses considerable forest and numerous flocks, has already left Novrossisk with four thousand of his people. The Russian government has placed the corvette Wolga at his disposal, and to him was paid the greatest attention. He has gone to reside at Rustendje."

General Butler on the Rebellion from His Point of View.

General Butler having been asked what he thinks of the Rebellion from his point of view, has written in reply the following terse and emphatic letter, which will be read with great interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE FIELD, Sept. 26, 1864.

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have by no means been spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in the southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army—that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability if not the will to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress in December last passed an act, the first section of which

What Has Been Done?

The Hon. Charles Sumner in his recent Faneuil Hall speech, thus summed up the work of the present Administration. Let public speakers take advantage of it; it is brief and comprehensive:

It is sometimes asked what has the Republican party done? Look around you and you will see everywhere what it has done. Its acts are already historic: Slavery and the Slave Trade abolished in the National capital; Slavery interdicted in all the National Territories; Hayti and Liberia recognized as Independent Republics in the Family of Nations; the Foreign Slave Trade placed under the ban of a new treaty with Great Britain; The Coastwise Slave Trade prohibited forever; all persons in the military or naval service prohibited from returning slaves; all Fugitive Slave Acts repealed; the rule excluding Colored Testimony in the National Courts abolished; and slaves set free in the Rebel States by Presidential Proclamation; such are some of the triumphs of Freedom, accomplished under the auspices of the Republican party. But this is not all. The Pacific Railroad has been at last authorized; Agricultural Colleges have been provided for; Homesteads on the public lands have been offered to all actual settlers, while by special legislation emigration has been encouraged and organized. But beyond all these measures—any one of which in other days would have illustrated a whole Administration—the National Government, with Abraham Lincoln at its head, has set on foot one of the largest armies of which there is any authentic record; has equipped a navy which, in the variety and completeness of its power, with all modern improvements, may vie with any navy in the world, while, by a most successful financial system, including banks and credits, it has obtained the unprecedented means required for all this enormous preparation, illustrating how

"—war may, best upheld,
Move by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage."

All this is the work of the Republican party in less than a single Presidential term. It remains for this party to crown its transcendent labors by completing the triumph of the Union and by establishing peace on the indestructible foundation of human rights. For myself, let me say, I regard it as an honor to belong to this party, so great in what it has already accomplished, and greater still in what it now proposes. Other parties have performed their part and perished. The Republican party will live forever in the gratitude of all who love liberty and who rejoice in the triumphs of civilization. Foreign countries will take up the strain, while the downtrodden and oppressed everywhere confess that their burdens have been lifted by an irresistible influence which we are now assembled to advance.

The Union as It Was.

At the great Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, Wednesday, Col. R. Stocket Mathews, of Maryland, was one of the speakers. In the course of his speech he referred to the cry of "the Union as it was," and said:

Gentlemen, this world is never the same at set of sun that it was at its rising, [applause] and any man who supposes that the whirlwind of civil revolution, of strife, of carnage, of slaughter, of sacrifice, of such heroism as has been shown on the part of the North, in shedding the best blood of the flower of the land, of such magnificence as has been displayed by the people of the North in pouring out their vast treasures to sustain the government—I say, if any man can suppose that such a man will wish us this, with all the heroic circumstances and unnumbered sacrifices that have attended it, can pass over this land and leave it as it was before the storm came, he is either a fool, hopelessly incapable of being taught, or he is such an utter rebel to God and man that to talk with him is a sheer waste of time. [Loud applause.] I accept this war. I know what it means. Don't you know what it means? [Voices—"Yes."] If any of you do not, I will tell you what it means. It is a furnace-fire and you are being purified; it is a trying ordeal and you are being tried; it is a great school for the education of this people, and they are being educated. It is God's own predetermined way of making the American continent a Republic of freemen, without a slave. [Loud applause and cries of Grand! Grand!!]

AN ORGANIZED SPECULATION IN GOLD.—We hear that certain merchants and capitalists, known as supporters of the Chicago ticket, are engaging in an attempt to forestall the gold market and raise the price of gold, and that they have confided the operation to a prominent broker, furnishing him with the necessary capital. A correspondent, who gives us this information, sends us also the names of the prominent persons in this combination, and asks us to warn all concerned that exposure awaits them if their plot is carried out.—*New York Post, October 1.*

THE nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest sewing needle, will sometimes drive a man to distraction.—*Prentice.*

A sensible man would resort to the dentist for extraction.

OIL COMPANIES.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilege of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 10th instant. By order of Directors
oc6-td W. P. LOWRY, Secr'tary.

NATIONAL OIL CO.,

OF DUNKARD AND WHITELY CREEKS.

The subscribers to stock of this Company are hereby notified that their subscriptions are now due, and payable on or before MONDAY, October 10th inst. The prospects are flattering, having a good show of oil. All stockholders are requested to pay promptly at No. 19 Diamond. WM. H. LIPPINCOTT,
oc6-6t Sec'y and Treasurer.

KANAWHA OIL CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in side room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be punctually present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.
JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary. oc4 9t

PITTSBURGH AND

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the above named Company, are requested to call and make payment for the same, on or before October 1st, to the undersigned, at the office of R. E. Sellers & Co., cor. Wood and Second streets.
se26-tf E. S. WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Diamond and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said lands. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-tf

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TIRD DIVISION.
Washington City, October 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for One Thousand (1,000) MULES, to be delivered to Captain C. B. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.

Said mules must be over two years of age, not less than fourteen (14) hands high, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, free from heavy or heaviish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colt's teeth, and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth, two in each jaw.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment will be promptly made for all mules that pass inspection.

No proposals for less than fifty (50) mules will be entertained.

For any further information, apply either in person or by letter to this office.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster's Office. oc3-7t

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

The Stock in the MEADOW MINING COMPANY, represented by the following certificates, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessment of eighty cents per share, due June 20th, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of the Treasurer, at 16 o'clock, a. m., on MONDAY, October 24th, 1864, unless sooner redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and charges amounting to 1 25-100 per share.

Certificate No. 161 for 20 shares; Nos. 22, 173 for 25 shares each; Nos. 47, 69 and 148 for 100 shares each; Nos. 126, 127 for 50 shares each—in all 470 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1864. se24-1m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Also, a large supply of all kinds of

Groceries and Produce,

constantly on hand.
se26-6m J. T. GLEASON,
No. 26 S. E. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

27S PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $5 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au20

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
Of the distinguished Young American Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear as King James the Fifth,
THIS EVENING, will be presented the beautiful play, in five acts, by the Rev. James White, entitled the

King of the Commons.

King James V.....Edwin Adams,
Sir Adam Weir.....Jas. Dickson,
Malcom Young.....H. A. Wentworth,
Madelaine.....Annie Eberlie.

To conclude with
My Fellow Clerk.
Tactic.....J. O. Sefton.
In rehearsal the HERETIC.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. se8-1y

CLOTHING.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION

Has been made in the prices of all our Goods to conform to the recent heavy

DECLINE IN GOLD,

presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers and the public to supply their wants for the season.

FALL GOODS

just opened, for Fall Dress and Walking Suits; among which is an invoice of

SCOTCH COATINGS.

Our Fall Styles are now ready, and will be offered at the lowest cash prices.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
Successors to
SAM'L. GRAY & SON,
oc6-1w Merchant Tailors, 19 Fifth street.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beaver, Heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au20-2m

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 193 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.

ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
C. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
sept20-1md M. O'C. IHMSEN.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
se13-6m

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter. 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
1 Stills, 6x67, cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

Address Box No. 1,351 Pittsburgh Post-Office.
se30-2w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons. also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
se29-17

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of no te to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government, In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 219 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John L. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se18-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
80,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my13

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja13

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se27

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. R. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE R. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 111 Wood street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEHL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
in1 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
jc22-c-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 167 Market street, near Fifth.
se23 IGS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEBBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron works, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se4

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth avenue. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se26-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy

U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.

AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.
oc6-2w **SEMPLE & JONES,**
Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au31-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16-2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
LOBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every one who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 a year interest, payable semi-annually in currency, and in three years they will have the $50 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Office, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
jy6-1y BIRMINGHAM.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 139 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadsticad Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacturer of Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Castings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDEY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

FOR FALL TRADE,
AT
T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.
se20 62 WOOD STREET.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

PRODUCE—

11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
3 " " Butter.
25 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oc4 Nos. 131 and 132 Second street.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, V. Vandiver, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
Jy19-1y 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Inland Marine and Land Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. RUSSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CRAIG ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CURTIS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain E. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGINLEY,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se6-dly

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures steamboats and barges.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HOGANSON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN B. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE ENSMINGER
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROBBINS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 925 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se30-1y S. MADEIRA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three acres of ground and a large brick dwelling house, well painted and papered, and in good order wide centre hall, front and rear parlors, thirteen rooms, cellar and attic, spring house, cistern, hydrant, stable and carriage house, with room for three carriages, tenant house, a variety of fruit trees of choice kinds, cherry, flowers, grape arbors, shade trees, vines, green house, etc., a fine view of the surrounding country, situate a short distance from the city.

oc4-1w S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 91 Market st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT for SALE, containing 24 Acres, all under cultivation. The improvements are a neat Cottage House, furnished in modern style; Barn and other outbuildings; large Orchard, 1,500 Trees, all bearing, of the very best selections; a fine Spring, great variety of Shrubbery, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Situated 4 miles from

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R. MCCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 5, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101	102
U. S. 5-20s "	101	101
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95	.....
Gold	185	.....
Allegheny County 5s	89	.....
Allegheny County Bounty 6s	.....	98
Pittsburgh 6s	79	80
All'y City 3d Ward Bonds	.....	85
Consolisville 6s	.....	88
Pittsburgh	.....	85
Monongahela Insurance	32	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance	31	32
Pennsylvania Insurance (part paid)	.....	14
German Ins. Co	14	.....
Pennsylvania R. R	.....	71
Connelsville R. R	12	15
Allegheny & Manchester	.....	60
Exchange Bank	72	72½
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	69¼
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	59½	62
3d National Bank	105	.....
Allegheny Bank	.....	58
Lucesco	.....	54
Dalzell	8	9¼
Acme	16	20
Columbia	75	80
Ohio Valley	.....	1¾
Warren and Venango	.....	200
Iron City	.....	1
Federal	1¼	1.45
Horse Neck	.....	1¼
Fleming & Blood	.....	4¼
Banner	.....	1¼
Phillips	.....	7
Cherry Run Central	.....	1¾
Duck Creek	.....	20
Eldorado	.....	2½
Noble & Delamater	12¾	.....
Massachusetts	.....	55
Allegheny Valley Oil	.....	3.05
Northwestern Copper	.....	10
Germania Oil Co	.....	5

Trade of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
100 Second National	.....	
100 Third National	108	
100 Fourth National	72¼	
50 Exchange	.....	Div. May 5 ₱ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	69	" " 5 "
50 Allegheny	57½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	58	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	58	" " 4 "
50 M & M	61	" " 4 "
100 First National	.....	" " $3.75
100 First National, Ally	110	" " $5.00
50 Manchester Saving	49¾	" " 4 ₱ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
42 Western	10	" May 2.50
42 Monongahela	32	" " 3.00
50 Eureka	50¾	" " 4.00
50 Pittsburgh	44¾	" Aug. 4.00
25 Allegheny	27	" July 1.00
25 Peoples	27½	" " 1.00
50 Penns	.....	" " 2.00
RAILROAD.		
25 Monongahela	28¾	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	9¼	Div. July 5 "
50 Hand Street	51¾	Div. July 5 "
50 Mechanic Street	.....	" " "
25 Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	.....	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	69½	Div. May 4 ₱ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	93½	Div. Aug 4 "
100 Cleveland	93½	Div. April 4 "
50 Connelsville	12½	No Div.
50 do (Interest)	5	"
50 Steubenville	10½	"
50 Charters	3¾	"
50 Birmingham	¾	"
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	63	"
25 Birmingham	11¾	"
50 Citizens	95	"
GAS.		
50 Pittsburgh	80½	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny	.....	May 1 00
25 Birmingham	91¼	" June 5 ₱ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	.....	Div. Aug. 12 ₱ ct.
10 North American	7¾	" " "
10 Dalzell	8¼	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	10½	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.
10 Columbia	25	Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct.
8 Iron City	.....	" " "
2 Horse Neck	1	" " "
8 Stella	1	" " "
8 Federal	1	" " "
20 Acme	.....	" " "
5 Whitely Creek	1¾	" " "
5 Fayette	.....	" " "
5 Story	2¾	" " "
4 Fleming & Blood farm	4½	Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct.
10 Olmstead	.....	" " "
10 Rynd farm	.....	" " "
10 Phenix	.....	" " "
5 Philips	7½	" " "
Ohio Valley	1¾	" " "
El Dorado	2¾	" " "
Cherry Run Central	1¾	" " "
10 Dunnings	10½	" " "
10 Noble & Delamater	13	" " "
5 Linden Oil Co	.....	Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	
90 Monogahela Navig'n	.....	Div. July ₱2 80
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 5's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	.....	do do do
do 5's	97	do do do
Alleg'y City 6's	.....	do do do
do 4's	70	do do do
Alleg'y Y. R. R. 7's	103	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	83½	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R. R. 6's	75	
Alt. Co. Bounty 6's	98¼	
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	80	

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

We hear of very few transactions in oil stocks excepting Dalzell, which is now supposed to be about as cheap as it will likely be, and parties are buying it on speculation; Phillips is a favorite company and would find ready purchasers if it were in a situation to transfer readily. This company like the Dalzell is largely owned here, and has its office in Philadelphia. A set of transfer books should be established here for each of these popular companies, and a small fee for each certificate would sustain such branch offices, and be cheerfully paid.

—The only sale at the Board to-day was a lot of 5-2's at 101.

—There was less activity yesterday in Philadelphia in Coal Oil stocks, and prices had again declined, with sales of Dalzell to notice at 8¼; Noble and Delameter at 12¾; Densmore at 8¾@9; McElhenny at 5¾, and McClintock at 6@6¼.

—Government stocks were lower in New York, says the *Tribune*, under the announcement of the 40,000,000 loan, but they were the strongest security on the list. Certificates were to 95½@95¾, and were in fair request. The loan policy is not received by all prudent people, and judging from present indications, can be placed at satisfactory rates. There is abundance of money upon firm security such as Federal Stocks are now conceded to be, and little to be borrowed by houses overloaded with coffee, tea, sugar, dry goods, and the whole list of imported and manufactured goods, which consumers do not mean to take until prices are much lower. On call, money was offered freely at 7 per cent., and balances cannot be used at this rate. The Western failures have given a new shock to speculators in produce and merchandise here, and commercial credits are carefully examined. That somebody is paying heavy interest for money is clearly shown by the fact that two years six per cent. Treasury Notes, with four months' interest have been paid as money to brokers in large sums. Prime paper sells at 9 per cent. and from 15 to 18 for second grade.

—The *Commercial Advertiser*, of yesterday afternoon, says: "Financial affairs still wear a very dull and unsettled aspect. The general lack of confidence paralyzes the market, and the disposition to realize increases. At this morning's board stocks were weak and again lower, there being no disposition apparent in any quarter to combine for checking the downward course of prices. What speculative feeling there is on the market is wholly on the side of decline."

—The failure of banks in Chicago has created a fear that some of the Western roads may suffer from having their funds deposited in those institutions, and the Western shares are weaker in consequence.

—The Financial pulse beats easier, says the Chicago *Journal* of Monday afternoon, and comparative quietness reigns at nearly all of the Banking institutions in the city. The small depositors of the State Savings Institution got frightened this morning, and commenced a "run" on the corner, but they were being steadily paid off. The State Savings Institution is perfectly solvent, its securities being more than sufficient to pay off every dollar of its indebtedness, should the run exhaust the cash in hand which the Savings Bank holds. Depositors need feel no uneasiness, as it is a well-known fact that this same concern stood a very heavy run from this class of people some six months ago.

—A statement has circulated freely through the press, to the effect that the value of petroleum (at the wells), produced in Pennsylvania, in 1863, was $56,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than the value of the coal and iron mines of that State. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Sept. 30 thus indorses this assertion: "The petroleum produced in the State of Pennsylvania was sold at the wells for $56,000,000 during the last twelve months, and the iron and coal of Pennsylvania only produced $51,000,000."

Tulis is clearly a great exaggeration, says the New York *Commercial*, emanating probably from the office of some speculative oil company. For the purpose of correcting such a misleading misrepresentation, we have applied at the proper quarters for such facts as may set the matter in its true light. Pending the receipt of such information, we give the following correction from the *United States Railroad and Mining Register* of Oct. 1:

In the "last twelve months" the oil product in Pennsylvania has been, say 2,000,000 barrels Oil at the wells, a year ago, was $6 per barrel; it has since been $16, and is now $10. Average price $11; at which rate 2,000,000 barrels command $22,000,000.

In the "last twelve months" the pig iron product of Pennsylvania has been, say 700,000 tons.

A year ago pig iron at the furnaces averaged say $30 per ton; it subsequently rose to $70, and now averages say $60. General average prices for the year say $53; at which price 700,000 tons brought $37,000,000.

In the "last twelve months" the colliery product of Pennsylvania has been, say 12,000,000 tons.

The prices at the shipping points in the coal basins have been, say, $4 50, $8 50, $6 50. The general average of which prices is $6 50, at which rate 12,000,000 tons amount to $78,000,000.

Recapitulated, the quantity and value of the coal, iron and oil staples stand thus for the "last twelve months:"

2,000,000 barrels oil at average of $11 per barrel.....$22,000,000
700,000 tons pig iron at average of $53 per ton.....37,000,000
12,000,000 tons coal at average of $6 50 per ton.....78,000,000

Grand total value at place of production.....$137,000,000

The pig iron manufactured in Pennsylvania and worked into rails, machinery, &c., represents at least $150,000,000 in value before it is put to final use.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, October 6, 1864.

Business in the Oil way yesterday was dull. There was neither demand nor sales. Both parties, by common consent, are holding off to see how matters will terminate. The receipts are on the increase; since our last they foot up to 2,335 barrels by the river. The market for Crude will no doubt open to-day, even if sellers have to submit to a decline. The following boats have arrived from Oil Creek: Echo No. 3, Petrolia No. 2, and Urilda. The Allegheny is in fine boating order. We noticed a number of rafts on their way to the lower ports. A new well was struck a few days since on the Cornplanter Company's farm; it had been flowing 200 barrels per day, but its progress was stopped by the fire on Monday. We saw a letter from a party at Oil City which stated that the well was but little injured by the fire, and it would be all right in a few days. The fire of Monday was the result of carelessness, and should have been avoided. The damage was not so large as at first reported. The same letter stated that Oil was selling at the wells at $5 75@7 per bbl.

Crude Oil—So far as we could ascertain there were no sales. There is a wide range between the views of buyers and sellers. Buyers refused to make an offer. New rates will no doubt be established to-day. The New York market was dull and declining.

Refined Oil—Was as dull as crude and that means a good deal. Correct figures are not to be obtained at present.

Shipments of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 217 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 235 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Oct. 6, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5½
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1¼ inch	5¾
1½ to 1¾, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	6
1½ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	6¼

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to ¼ inch	5¾
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	6¼
1½ to 2¼, by ½ and 9-16 inch	6½
½ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	6¾

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	6¾
1¼ and 1½ inch	7
⅞ and 1 inch	7¼
¾ inch	7½
⅝ inch	8
½ inch	8½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	5½
⅞ to 2¼ inch	5¾
¾ to 3½ inch	6
⅝ to 1 inch	6¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	6½

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1½ inch	6¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	7

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	6½
⅝ and ¾ inch	6¾

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	6½
" 18 to 21	7
" 22 and 23	7½
" 24	8
" 27	8½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	5½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	6½
Low Slabs	6¾
" Wings	7½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	5
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	5¼
1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	5½
1¾ by ¼ inch	5½

FLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	10 37½	10 Lining	11 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½	6 Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.

	Barrel.
6d	10 13
8d	9 88
10d	9 63
12d	9 63
16d	9 63

Finishing.

6d	10 63
8d	10 38
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
16d	10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Terms—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

October 4.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue very large, reaching about 3,300 head; the market in consequence is very dull, and prices have declined 1c per ₱ extra quality Steers are selling at from 16@16¼c; fair to good at 14@15c; and common at from 9c@13c per ₱, as to quality; the market closed very dull, and sales were reported at lower prices than the above. 500 to 600 head were leftover.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 120 head this week. The market is dull, and prices are rather lower. Springers are selling at from $30 @40, and Cow and Calf at from $90@60 ₱ head, as to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from $15@18 ₱ head.

Calves—About 33 head sold at from 8½@9½c ₱ lb, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 8,000 head. The market in consequence is rather dull, and prices are lower. Good to extra are selling at from 8@8½c, and common to fair at from 6@7½c ₱ lb gross.

Sheep are rather dull; 8,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@8½ ₱ lb gross, for common to extra.

Cows are rather lower, with sales of 120 head at from $20@70 ₱ head, as to quality.

Hogs—prices have declined and the market is dull; about 1,900 head arrived and sold at $14 @ 8 49 the 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,500 head from Pennsylvania.
900 " from Ohio.
655 " from Illinois.
55 " from Maryland.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,900 head this week; the market is dull and prices have declined, with sales at $14@18 50 the 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

1,448 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $14@18 50 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

180 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $14@18 50 the 100 lbs net.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The receipts at this market during the past week were fair, but the demand from the local trade was good, and the market has ruled firm at full prices. We quote as follows:

OLD HAY.

Baled, per ton.....$25@27
Loose, per ton.....$23@25

NEW HAY.

Baled, per ton.....$24@26
Loose, per ton.....$23@25

STRAW.—The market still rules very quiet, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

New York Metal Market.

October 4.

Metals have been rather more freely offered and purchased at easier prices including Refined Ingot Copper at 47½@48c ₱ ₱; Scotch Pig $39@42 50, closing heavily at about $40; American Pig do at 36@36 67 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at 2,000 tons; Plate Spelter at 14½@14¾c ₱ lb; Straits Tin, at 59@60c ₱ lb.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 5.

Sales to-day of leaf tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 18 hhds, as follows: 14 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 1 at $7 50; 2 at 8 25@8 75; 2 at 9@9 50; 1 at 12 50; 8 at 14 25 @14 75; 2 at 18 50@18 75; 1 at 22; 1 at 24 75; 1 at 26 40, 4 hhds Virginia: 1 at 15 50; 1 at 17 25; 1 at 20; 1 at 22 25.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, October 6, 1864.

We have a continued dullness to note in the market. The demand was limited and so were the sales. Matters are just in that condition that dealers manifest no disposition to operate. The same feeling pervades the market East and West. The weather has been pleasant for some days. Our rivers are all in fine navigable order. We have plenty of water. Freights not so abundant. Boats, however, by waiting their turn manage to pick up a paying trip. The expenses of running a steamboat is such that cheap freight must necessarily be avoided. On the wharf we notice a fair amount of activity. The principal exports were Pittsburgh manufactures. The Guidon left in the evening with one of the best trips of the season. Her rooms were all taken early in the day. The next packet for Cincinnati is the "Bertha." She was receiving yesterday and will have despatch. The Columbia had all her engagements made yesterday for St. Louis. She will take an early start this day. The new packet Wauanita will be the first boat for St. Louis; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Roanoke has her sign up for St. Louis; she will probably load in turn. The Olive is unloading and has not decided where to lead for. On the Allegheny landing there was considerable activity especially among Oil. We have reference only to receipts and handling, not sales. The Echo, No. 3, and Petrolia, No. 2, will probably start for "Oil City" this afternoon. Below will be found the operations that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market was dull. The demand was fallen off. Imported ashes must necessarily sympathize with gold. The declines in gold has induced common Soda Ash to 7¼c, and other descriptions in the same proportion.

BACON—The market was not active. Buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present figures. On the other hand holders are not disposed to give way, knowing that the government will be able to take the parcels that remain on hand. We note sales to the extent of 20,000 lbs, as follows: Shoulders, 19@19½c; sides, ribbed, 20½@20¾c; Plain Hams, 20½@21c; Sugar-cured Hams, 23½@26¾c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Was unchanged. Certain descriptions were in fair demand whilst others were neglected.

Oats was steady, with sales 400 bush from store at 84c@85c; 150 do at 87c; 100 do at 88c; sales 450 bush first hands at 86c. Wheat—We note a sale of 140 bush red from wagon at $1 75; white sold at $1 85@1 90 as per quality. Corn was not active; sales 300 bush at $1 55. Barley was offered at $1 60 per bush. Rye dull and nominal.

OIL MEAL—Was steady with small sales at 57½ per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Choice white was held at $60 00 per ton.

SHIPSTUFFS—Was steady at $36 per ton from store.

BUTTER—Was not active. Prices tends downward. We note sales 40 kegs at 35c@36c.

CIDER—Is beginning to arrive. We note sales of one at $3@3 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The sales of Jersey Sweet show a wide range of prices, ranging from $2 00 to $5 00 per barrel, with sales of 30 barrels.

CHEESE—The market remains steady, with a good demand for local purposes. Sales of 40 boxes Western Reserve at 22@23c, and 50 boxes Hamburg at 24c.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive, the sales being principally for local purposes. Buyers want a large concession than holders are willing to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record. Holders are not pressing sales; they are willing to wait to see what may turn up. Extra Family—Sales of 210 barrels in lots at $10 50@10 75@11 00 per barrel. Up river or country brands were sold at various prices.

HAY—The demand was fully up with the supply. Prices generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

WHISKY—Market steady. Sales of 25 bbls at $1 75@1 85.

GRAIN—The market was dull. Buyers are holding back, hence we have no sales to record. The transactions were purely local. Prices nominal.

New York Tobacco Market.

October 4.

The movements in this line, Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice thus: "In our issue of last September we recorded the close of the previous month as inactive, gold having fluctuated from 255 to 232, and subsequently recovered to 242, without breeding confidence in its stability. This declining tendency in gold has been the chief cause of the whole month, having quite materially receded to 218, and for the last few days lingered between 218 @ 220. This, of course has partly led most mercantile undertakings, and hence arised the difficulty of establishing values; and although some of our export buyers have been willing and have paid the same gold par value for what parcels have been sold, our factors are very reluctant of continually reducing their currency prices to meet the differences of exchanges. During the last few days some sales have been effected for Gold, but some of the larger holders prefer to wait for further developments, particularly on good quality sorts, rather than to submit to the present views of buyers. On the other side, sellers cannot expect, on a dull market with accumulating stocks, the buyers would pay higher prices, when reduced to the gold standard, than during a time when the demand was fully up to the supply. At the beginning of the month some 700 hhds lugs were sold at 11@14½c; about 1,500 hhds now cost so fine, suitable for Regies, at 14½@36c, and 250 hhds heavy Western and Clarksville at 27@47½c. Subsequently also, about 1,500 hhds more were sold most for France and Italy, at a further reduction of from 1½c ₱ lb. Since then transactions have been quite limited, amounting to about 800 hhds at 11½@35½c in gold, and 11@13½c in currency, for common sorts. The receipts and stocks on hand at this port compare with last year as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1865	77,831 hhds.
1864	106,624 hhds.

STOCK ON HAND.

1863	42 570 hhds.
1864	46,035 hhds.

Although we hear from some parts in the West and Southwest of frost about the 15th of September, the damage is mostly confined to low settions and late planting, and will not much affect our estimate of the crop of about 60,000 hhds; and we are glad to hear from reliable sources that the crop, though smaller, will be in general of better quality than the last. As prices are nominal, we can only say here that, to bring them within the scope of buyers, reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. has to be and Louis continues in a most wretched condition. made on previous quotations, as long as gold will keep within the present range. In Spanish Tobacco we have no transactions of note, and even the retail trade has been quite insignificant. The export demand for Seed Leaf has also received a serious check; in the early part of the month some larger purchases of Connecticut and some parcels of Pennsylvania and Ohio Wrappers, running lots, were made at our previous quotations, since then the market has relapsed, and as the home trade is very limited, there is but little doing, and prices are, nominal. Of the new crop Seed Leaf Tobacco expect to speak very well of the crop, stating that since housing the Tobacco, the weather has been very favorable for curing. The indications are now that we shall have very fine, sound and handsome leaf this year, and that it will exceed in quantity the last crop. From other sections we have as yet no direct returns. Manufactured Tobacco, except for small jobbing trade, and a few incidental lots for export, is inactive and prices nominal. Bonded goods have experienced a decline in some instances from which the views of foreign buyers. A large number of Western and city factories have stopped work."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New York in September:

	Havana	Cuba.	Yara	Iuegos
Stock Sept. 1894 bales	4,197	127	156	220
Received since bales	1,527	102	—	69
Total	5,724	229	156	220
Delivered since, bales	1,822	102	...	69
Stock Oct. 1, 1864, bales	3,902	127	156	160
Stock Oct. 1, 1863, bales	671	230	Saguа	Yara
			579	1,962

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for lumber. The receipts by canal and river have fallen off almost entirely and, with a good demand, the market rules firm at full prices. We quote as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st Common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	50 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust Posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7 50
" " 2, " "	6 50
Lath "	6 00

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 4.

TOBACCO—The market has ruled lower this week, the decline being most marked in leaf, and amounting to $4 to $10 per hhd. The decline in lugs has not been so great as in leaf. Sales have comprised for the week only 158 hhds, no sales having been made on Wednesday and Thursday. No fine manufacturing leaf has been sold. Rejected bids for the week amount to 119 hhds. To-day the market was dull and declining; sales of 28 hogsheads, including 2 hogsheads stems, at $3 90; 5 do do at $4 60; 5 green and damaged lugs at $6 50 to $8; 10 factory do at $8 50 to $10; 1 planters' do at $11; 1 common shipping leaf at $15 50; 3 do medium do at $19 to $22 25; and 1 good do at $28 50 per 100 lbs. Bids on 8 hhds were rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 4.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction warehouses Saturday amounted to only 75 hhds, at about yesterday's rates. The prices at the Pickett were, for 9 hhds low grades, $7 60 to $9 90, 10 hhds at $10 to $12 50, 10 hhds at $12 75 to $16, 4 hhds at $16 25 to $20, 5 hhds at $22 to $24 50, 3 hhds at $25 to $27 25, and a number withdrawn. At the Ninth-street no sales. At the Boone warehouse 10 hhds sold at $8 to $9 90, 3 hhds at $10 to $12 50, 7 hhds at $12 75 to $15 75, and 2 hhds at $15 50 to $19 75. At the Louisville, 4 hhds sold at $11 75 to $19, and 1 at $35. The sales of the week were 410 hhds, against 598 hhds the previous week, and the entire sales of the season since the 1st of November were 61,691 hhds.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

October 4.

Both undressed and dressed hemp are dull and lower. Sales last evening of 35 bales prime undressed at $157 50. We quote poor undressed at $110@115; fair to good and choice do, at $125 to $135@140; dressed at $250@255 per ton. Tow is in better request. Sale 25 bales uncovered, on private terms. We quote uncovered tow at $100@103; covered at $110@116.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Chip & Shepphard, 45 bbls flour; J C Jenkins, 55 do do; J Rhodes, 3 cars barley, 401 bgs do; L Voight & Co, 162 sks corn; J & W Farriey, 280 sks oats; Bingham S & Co, 107 sks corn; L Langham, 1 car lumber; Lieut Col O Cress, 100 sacks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 2 cars iron; Mr. Zeringer, 4 bbls apples; J Porter, 2 bbls cider and 6 bags apples.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—Howard & Co, 14 sks rags; L H Voight & Co, 91 bxs cheese, 4 bbls apples; J B Canfield, 39 bxs cheese; Lloyd & Black, 1 car scrap iron; J S Liggett & Co, 459 sks wheat; M B Suydam, 150 bgs seed; Godfrey & Clark, 9 sks rags.

St. Louis Grocery Market.

October 4.

GROCERIES—There is a stand-off at present. Some 240 hhds of fair to choice Louisiana sugar have been taken from the first hands this week at 22 to 24c per lb. Small lots of Rio Coffee have been sold at 46 to 48c per lb. There is no speculative feeling. Demand for molasses very limited. Prices range according to quality at $1 to $1 15 per gallon. The last sales of rice were at 18c. The articles are now offered at 17½ per lb. Belcher's Sugars, &c.—Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's circular, dated St. Louis, October 1, gives the following list of prices: Crushed sugar, double refined, 28¾c; do B, 26½; crushed sugar, C, 25½c; powdered sugar, C, 25½c; granulated sugar, 23¾c; refined white sugar, O, 27½c; do do, 27c; refined yellow, A, 26½; clarified, XXX, 25½; golden syrup, bbls $1 65; half bbls, $1 88; kegs, $1 61; sugar house syrup molasses, bbls $1 16; half bbls, $1 19; kegs, $1 25.

New Orleans Market.

September 25.

Cotton—The market has been at a stand-still to-day, the only sales reported being the following at auction: 10 bales cakes at 20c, 3 reboxed at 21 42½, 12 reginned low middling at 31 54 1-6, and 3 newly ginned at $1 75. Low middling is quoted at $1 67½@1 70, and middling at $1 74@$1 76.

Sugar and Molasses—We have no sales to report to-day. The stock is very light. There is some inquiry, but the market is unsettled, and prices are irregular. During the past commercial week 1,000 hhds Cuba sugar, 1,000 in bond, were taken by the government. The market prices are quoted as follows: Ordinary to fair sugar 22½@23c ₱ ₱, good fair to fully fair 23½@24c, prime to choice 25@26c, second to prime light yellow and white clarified 26½@28c. Fair molasses 90c and prime to choice $1 @ gallon.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue	Anderson	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Guidon	Batchelor	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was pleasant.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Revenue, Capt. Muhleman. She leaves at noon. The clerks are Messrs. Sheets and Dunbar.

THE fine packet Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Our friend Vanhook, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE splendid new steamer "Wauanita," Capt. S. Shuman, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade. She has just returned after a successful trip to St. Louis. Everybody was ready for her on her speak in flattering terms of her officers and appointments. It could not be otherwise so long as Shuman has command and Capt. H. H. Devenny has charge of the office.

THE favorite passenger steamer Columbia Capt. R. J. Porter, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for this trade under the superintendence of Capt. Wm. Dean, a gentleman who has made boat building a friendly business. She is certainly a model boat in every respect. Capt. Porter is an officer we take pleasure in recommending to our friends. The Columbia is already a favorite, and deservedly so. The first clerk is Mr. F. B. Holmes, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has risen 2½ feet during the 24 hours ending last night, and has 7 feet inches to Louisville, and 7 feet in the Canal. The lowest Ohio is rising, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There were 2 feet in the Cumberland on Monday, and rising fast.

The Ida Rees and Norman, from below, were the only arrivals outside of the daily packets. The Kate B. Porter left for Pittsburgh with a fair trip.

Captain A. Q. Ross, of the Naugatuck, yesterday received a dispatch from Messrs Boyd & McElroy, of Louisville, directing him, should the Cumberland is rising, with 2 feet on Harpeth shoals.

Captain Lon Bryson's new freight-steamer, Port Grove, will raise steam on Saturday, and drop down to the levee next week for business.

CAIRO.

Monday—Kenton, Duvall's Bluff to St. Louis, 1 A M; City of Alton, Memphis and return, 1 A M; Imperia, Johnsonville and return, 3 A M; Omaha, Johnsonville to St. Louis, 10 A M.

The Silver Lake brought cut about 200 tons for the James White, and returned light.

The Rodolph returned this morning with 100 tons pig iron for Beech Bridges & Co., St. Louis. She received the iron at Mound City.

The Kenton, Imperial and Omaha were light. The Imperial returns immediately, but the others will probably go to St. Louis.

The Alton had a good passenger trip but little freight. She returns this evening well laden.

The river is stationary, but will probably be swelling by next report. Only seven feet is reported to Memphis. Business is moderate.

The weather has been chilly, cloudy and wet, but the indications this morning are more favorable.

The Mississippi to St. Louis continues in a most wretched condition.

MEMPHIS.

The *Argus*, of the 1st, says:

The weather is rainy, almost incessantly for the last forty-eight hours, and trade is consequently inactive. Boats from above brought heavy freights, but were unable to unload until a late hour. The port list since our last, is as follows: Arriv